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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

JOHN M. THAYER,

GOVERNOR,

TO THE

Legislature of Nebraska.

TWENTIETH SESSION.

JANUARY, A.D. 1887.

LINCOLN, NEB.:
JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
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INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

My predecessor having presented a full review of the affairs of the state, it will not be expected of me to traverse the same ground. It will be sufficient to make some suggestions, accompanied with a few recommendations.

It is a subject for congratulation that you meet under favorable auspices, with the evidences of general prosperity surrounding our people. Coming together as the representatives of a state of wide geographical extent, with a large population and with extensive resources, especially in an agricultural point of view, it will be your duty to provide such legislation as the new and changed condition of things which arise in a young state may require.

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THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

On the first day of next March, just twenty years will have passed since Nebraska was admitted as a state of the federal union. Those years have witnessed marked progress in its career. There were but twenty-two organized counties at the time of its admission. There are now seventy-seven. Those recently organized, as well as the older ones, have been, and are still, receiving large accessions of people. Lands previously regarded as useless have been demonstrated to be susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, and they have greatly extended the area of remunerative farming. The state has developed resources not anticipated by those familiar with its earlier history, and has advanced in material prosperity to a degree that has challenged the surprise even of those who had looked for a large and rapid

growth. It has passed several of the old states in representation in congress, whose people regarded its application for admission with jealousy and suspicion on account of its small population, and their expressed apprehension that it never could possess sufficient to place it on a footing with them in the exercise of national legislative powers. The results have justified the foresight of the people who favored statehood. Those who have been identified with its history from its very beginning, and those who have been connected with it in later periods, and all who have in any manner contributed to its present prosperous condition, can point with satisfaction to most beneficial results accomplished. No nobler part in life can be filled than that which helps to found communities and build a state.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

To be called to the executive office of Nebraska is a distinguished honor, and one which should be commensurate with the ambition of any of its citizens. To the people who have conferred this distinction upon myself in so marked a manner I express the profoundest gratitude, and they are entitled to and shall have my best efforts to serve the state faithfully.

THE DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, important and responsible duties now devolve upon you. The respective spheres of action of the executive and legislative departments of the government are clearly and distinctly defined, and the two should work in harmony. The legislature must frame laws and the executive must see that they are enforced without favor, enmity, or partiality. To pass such laws as the public interests demand, to repeal unjust laws, to amend defective ones, to protect the rights of all the people, whatever their condition, corporations or individuals, rich or poor, to see that the burdens of government rest alike upon all without favor or discrimination for or against any one; to provide for a just and equit-

able basis of assessment of all property; to secure a fair, just, and uniform system of taxation according to values and not according to ownership, as is sometimes the case, and to enact wise and judicious laws, must be your aims. The public interests must be the controlling purpose of the faithful legislator.

TO GUARD AGAINST HASTY LEGISLATION.

I desire to impress upon you, in a respectful manner, the necessity of giving attention early in the session to such matters as must necessarily come before you. It is a common fault with legislative bodies that the most important subjects for their consideration are deferred to the expiring hours of the session, and are then disposed of in scenes of hurry and confusion. Most of the uncertainty as to the meaning of statutes and their incongruities may be traced to this cause. No bill should pass into a law until it has first been fully considered, thoroughly digested, and clearly understood. Statutes should be expressed in terms so plain and unequivocal, so free from ambiguities, that there shall be no occasion for referring to the supreme court for interpretation.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A wise forecast has provided Nebraska with the means of establishing and maintaining a school system, the advantages of which, we have reason to believe, are not surpassed by those of any state, and its endowment and its interests should be guarded with the most jealous care. It is a trite truth, but none the less true because trite, that our institutions, society, order, and good government depend upon the education and enlightenment of the people. Our educational interests should always have the fostering care of the legislature. It will be well for you to inquire whether any action is needed to increase still further the efficiency of our system. I do not mean that system which seems to regard the amount crowded into the mind as

of more consequence than a thorough understanding and comprehension of it, and which tends to dwarf the intellect, but that system which intelligently instructs and enlightens the pupil in regard to that which is being acquired and learned. When boards of education and educators will comprehend that the smallest amount of learning, intelligently explained and thoroughly understood, is much to be preferred to the large amount crowded upon the mind but poorly comprehended and unexplained, our educational interests will be largely benefitted. Thoroughness instead of quantity. Practical studies more than ornamental. The languages of the present instead of the aged past. More schools and fewer colleges. Let it be remembered that the high sounding titles do not create universities and colleges of the first class. They are the outgrowth of time, experience, hard work, and liberal endowment.

TREE CULTURE.

One of the pleasing features of civilization in this state is the planting and growth of trees. The increased value added to lands from this source cannot be over estimated. Nebraska led in this most useful work of raising groves and forests upon the prairies hitherto treeless, and is receiving the gratitude of the present, and will receive it from future generations. Owing to the rapid consumption of old forests, those who cultivate trees are helping to make provision for meeting future wants. Tree culture should be encouraged in every possible way.

NATIONAL GUARDS.

Universal experience and practice in the states, I believe, sustain the proposition that a well organized national guard is a necessary adjunct to the civil authority in a state. To be prepared for war is the surest safeguard against war. This is applicable to nations, but the spirit of it is applicable to the states. Every state should possess

within itself the means of asserting its authority and maintaining the public peace. We rely upon the civil power for the protection of life and property, the preservation of order and the enforcement of the laws. The military power must ever subordinate to civil authority, and can be used only as a last resort. When peace and order are overthrown, the laws violated, the civil powers defied and are powerless to suppress the disturbances, and life and property are endangered, then the employment of the military forces of the state is fully justifiable.

SECOND REGIMENT OF N. G.

I concur with my predecessor in recommending the organization of the second regiment of national guards and provision for annual encampments.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

I recommend that you cause a thorough investigation to be made of all the state institutions. This is not inspired by reference to any particular institution, nor by any information that they are mismanaged, but it is inspired by the general rule or principle that all penitentiaries, jails, asylums, houses of correction, reform schools, homes for the friendless, and poor houses should be the subject of careful inspection at frequent intervals. They are shut in from the world. The authority of those in charge is autocratic. Its exercise is unseen and unknown outside of the high walls surrounding. There is no one to question its abuse. The continued exercise of such power in such circumstances, and without restraint, oftentimes leads to tyranny and oppression. The people who support these institutions have a right to know, and to demand, that they be managed and controlled by enlightened and humane rules and regulations, and that those confined therein, whether from criminal, physical or mental causes, shall be under wholesome and beneficial influences and shall receive proper

care and treatment. Although the governor is not a member of the board of managers, I shall regard it as my duty to make frequent examinations into the condition of these institutions.

A SEPARATE ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE.

In this connection it may be stated that several eminent medical gentlemen have called my attention, and have requested me to present the subject for your consideration, to the necessity of making provision for the care and maintenance of the curable insane separate from those who are incurable. This proposition must commend itself to the sound judgment, the common sense, the humane instincts of every one who has given thought to this subject. It does not need actual demonstration to be convinced that the influence of association and con tact of the hopelessly insane with those for whom there is hope of the restoration to reason, is most deleterious to the latter. Everything that humanity can dictate, the highest developments in mental science prescribe, the most enlightened studies of insanity can propose, must be done for these two classes of unfortunates. Hospitals for the insane are provided for the pupose of furnishing the necessary treatment for the patients—for the restoration of health to the body and the mind. Asylums for the insane are created for the purpose of providing safe retreats for the incurables, where proper and kind treatment shall be administered to them and where they shall receive every comfort consistent with their security and detention. There is no condition of human beings on this earth so pitiable, so deplorable, as is the condition of those from whom the light of reason has forever departed and who linger in life driveling idiots or raving maniacs.

Asylums for maniacal insane should be provided with all proper appliances. Binding patients to walls and floors with chains, confining them thus in iron dungeons from which they never emerge till death has relieved them, is abhorrent to every humane sentiment. The day for chains for these hapless beings has passed. In such in-

stitutions there should be padded rooms for the maniacal, in which they can do no harm to themselves or to others; light and airy rooms, from which the appearance of the dungeon can be as far removed as possible. This treatment of such unfortunates would increase their comfort, and would impart some satisfaction to the relatives and friends of such. I commend this subject to your earnest attention.

JAILS AND POOR HOUSES.

The board of managers of our state institutions are required to inspect them at frequent intervals. Grand jurors are required to inspect the jails, and make reports to the court, which sits but twice a year. It would be well if this duty could be performed at more frequent intervals.

It is noteworthy that more public attention and thought is being attracted to the subject of correctional and charitable institutions than has heretofore been given them. I trust that the session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which will meet in Omaha early in the coming summer, will disseminate a beneficent influence in the state.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

It is also noteworthy that increasing interest is manifested in the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals. Some legislation may be required in this regard, for, lamentable as the fact is, there are human brutes as well as dumb brutes.

RAILROADS AND CORPORATIONS.

That serious differences arise and antagonisms consequently exist between two important factors in all business enterprises should be a source of profound regret with every good citizen, for they cannot exist without inflicting great injury upon the general public. He who seeks to widen the breach between the two elements, between those

who employ wealth in private and public pursuits and the toilers whose labor makes that wealth effective in accomplishing the purpose intended, and thus array these two elements against each other, destroying confidence and frequently the public peace, is an enemy to public interests. He who employs his influence in efforts to remove causes of antagonism between the opposing elements, and to secure fair, just, and equitable adjustment of all such differences, is a public benefactor. Creating hostilities against railroads for the purpose of weakening them or inflicting injuries is not the surest way of securing release from burdens imposed by them. Railroads have been of vast benefit to this state. They have been the pioneers of civilization into this western section of the country and have advanced the settlement from a quarter to a half century beyond what it would have been without them. The people, having become accustomed to them and dependent on them, cannot dispense with them. They have come to be an absolute necessity in the economies of life.

But while doing justice to railroads and freely acknowledging their benefit, it must also be maintained that railroads must be so managed and controlled as to improve the interests of the people. While railways are a necessity to the people, the people are also a necessity to railways. The relations they sustain to each other must be mutual, and should be so adjusted that the interests of both shall be promoted and protected. Those who invest their means in railroad property have a right to expect a fair return on their investments. Those who labor have the same right to expect a fair reward for their labor, which is their capital invested. Railways should so arrange their tariffs of charges that farmers, grazers, manufacturers, merchants, and all who ship over them, can do so and receive a remunerative profit from their business. That familiar precept, "live and let live," should be the controlling spirit of all. If the managers of corporations and all who employ labor would always appreciate the conditions of the toilers, would manifest an interest in their welfare and seek to improve it, and would bestow a compensation just to the em-

ployes and commensurate with a fair return to the properties they represent, there would be less conflicts between them. If the people are subjected to oppressive charges by railroads, sleeping car companies, or other common carriers, and redress is refused by those who have the power to grant it, then the legislative powers of the nation and the state must interpose by applying the remedy, and see that it is enforced. The legislative power must always be exerted for the mutual benefit and protection of all the people. The same rules and laws which direct and control the assessment and taxation of the property of individuals, must direct and control the assessment and taxation of corporations. There must be no distinction or exemption. The people are masters, and must rule. In whatever legislation you may adopt care should be taken that no measure be passed which will cripple or hinder the building of railroads in Nebraska.

THE LABORING INTERESTS.

Any measure which enlightened statesmanship and an intelligent consideration of the subject can devise to elevate the condition of the laboring classes should receive from you the most thoughtful and favorable consideration. Our sympathies should ever lay with those whose lives are devoted to daily toil, for they are among the strong pillars of support to society and government.

The most practicable plan, in my judgment, for the adjustment of these difficulties is by the establishment of a board of arbitration.

All reforms must be worked out and accomplished by and through the law, aided by enlightened public opinion. If the laws are not sufficient, let them be amended, or new ones enacted. When one steps outside the law and attempts to secure redress by violent means he then becomes a law breaker, and forfeits his claim to public sympathy and support. The law will prevail. It may at times be set at defiance, but it will prove supreme.

PURITY IN ELECTIONS.

I pray you to consider whether any amendments to our present election laws are needed to render them more effective, to make their provisions more stringent, and their penalties more certain and severe against bribery at elections. There is reason to apprehend that this crime is increasing and that its very frequency is causing it to be regarded with leniency and indifference. It has come to pass that some men look forward to the coming of the annual elections as their financial harvest time, when they will seek to secure the highest price attainable for their votes, thus making the most sacred right of American citizenship the subject of barter and sale, thus sinking themselves to the lowest depths of moral degradation. The purchase and sale of votes is a crime of the most heinous character against the state, against society, against civilization. Prosecuting officers and grand juries throughout the state must realize that it is their duty to employ all means in their power to suppress this great wrong. Men who will purchase and sell votes in primary elections, municipal elections, county elections, state elections, congressional elections, in state legislatures, and in public offices should be exposed and held up to public reprobation. I submit to you the advisability, yea, the necessity, of making our election laws in this respect applicable to the primaries. In addition to calling your attention to this subject I shall indulge the hope that by giving expression to these views in this public manner the attention of the people may be awakened to a realization of the enormity of this evil, and that the full power of public opinion may be brought to bear upon prosecuting officers to perform their whole duty, and to sustain them in doing so.

AMENDMENT OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

It is evident that a revision and amendment of the present revenue laws are necessary, especially in regard to the method of assessment and taxation, which is faulty, and liable to abuse. In its execution

there is inequality and partiality. It leads to dishonest and corrupt practice. There are many who will resort to every scheme, device, or deception which ingenuity can devise, yes, even to falsehood, to deceive an honest assessor, while they easily arrange matters with a dishonest one. They are guilty of that for which, under other designations of crimes, convicts are serving the state in the penitentiary, and yet they are honorable men, of course, and good citizens, though half or two-thirds of their property escapes taxation, and the assessors grow rich; and those property owners admire their own shrewdness in devising successful schemes to defraud the state.

Permit me to suggest a change in the basis of assessment. Let all taxable property, real and personal, be appraised and assessed at its full, fair, actual value. Then let the levy be made on one-third or one-fourth of its appraised value. If there is reason to believe that the owner is concealing any property to evade taxation, make it obligatory on the assessor to put him under oath with the pain and penalties of perjury attached. If the assessors fail to require the oath, let the assessor be punished with imprisonment.

By this plan the property of all will be treated alike, which is one of the highest aims of government.

THE EQUALIZATION BOARD.

It may be doubted that state officers are the persons who are best fitted to be members of the state board of equalization. They can at best have but a vague idea of the value of property in different and distant portions of the state. But if there could be established a board of commissioners of assessment and taxation, to be composed of one commissioner for the state at large and one for each county, who might be the chairman of the board of county commissioners or of the supervisors, who shall meet at the state capitol once a year, there would then be several members present from the section of the state from which the case of disputed assessment should come, and they

would be much better judges in such matters than state officers. Furthermore, property should be assessed by three disinterested persons. The power and the temptations are too great for one man to exercise and to meet.

COMPENSATION FOR STOCK SLAIN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

I submit that when animals are killed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, they are killed for the public good; and therefore the public should bear its share of the loss. It is too great a hardship for the owners to bear it. They should be allowed by the state a fair compensation.

SUITS IN STATE INSTEAD OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

The attorney general in his report refers to the large number of suits in the United States courts which could be brought in the state courts with far less expense to the parties litigant. I submit herewith a memoranda which might be embodied in a statute which would result in bringing most of such suits in the counties where the defendants reside, and in case of foreclosure of mortgages, where the mortgaged property lies, and thus greatly reduce the cost to the parties.

PRINTING THE LAWS IN NEWSPAPERS.

I suggest that it will best accommodate the general public by providing for the printing of the laws in one paper in each county of the state, thus making them more accessible to the people, and much earlier than by waiting the printing of them in book form.

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Every safeguard should be thrown around all the expenditures of the public money. Every one in the service of the state is entitled to receive just what the constitution and laws provide as compensation

and no more. No one has any right to make money at the expense of the state.

Gentlemen—In every measure designed to advance the public interest, to lessen the burdens of the people, to secure the blessing of education, temperance, and the happiness of the citizen, and to promote the public welfare, you will have my hearty co-operation.

The public weal, equal and exact justice to all the people.

JOHN M. THAYER.

Lincoln, January 6th, 1887.

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MESSAGE

OF

JAMES W. DAWES,

GOVERNOR,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA.

TWENTIETH SESSION, 1887.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senators and Representatives:

You have entered upon the discharge of your trust as the direct and immediate representatives of the people.

Through you, and in your judgment and action as recorded in the provisions of statutory enactment, the judgment and will of the whole people shall find voice.

The responsibility resting upon you, as one of the three distinct and separate departments of the State Government, invested as you are by the constitution with the supreme law-making power of the State, is indeed most weighty, and one, the faithful discharge of which will demand, and should have without reserve, your best energies and thought.

It is your intention and purpose to fully meet this obligation. With this end in view you will act with reference only to the public good, and legislation will be so directed that justice may be done between seeming conflicting interests, and protection had alike for the interests of labor and the interests of capital. I may here express the hope and the belief that your labors will result in the adoption of such measures as, while proving satisfactory to yourselves, will also meet with the approval of your constituents, and greatly advance the general interests of the State.

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The marvelous growth and development of previous years has continued during the two years that have elapsed since the last session of the Legislature; peace and prosperity have been general, the laws have been faithfully executed, labor of all kinds has received its fair reward, our agricultural and commercial interests have increased and strengthened, labor and capital have been in substantial accord; so that, in expressing my welcome, I may also add my congratulations upon the favorable conditions and circumstances under which your labors will begin.

STATE FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer, as the general receiving and disbursing officer of the State, and the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, as the general accountant of the State, should receive at your hands a thorough and exhaustive examination, dealing as they do directly with the questions of revenue, debt, and general fiscal affairs of the State. Our financial condition as set forth in these reports is highly satisfactory, and the several recommendations and suggestions therein contained, with reference to special funds, and the general questions of revenue and taxation, are entitled to great weight. The following statement is presented in this connection:

Balance on hand November 30, 1884, was	$ 442,816.99
Amount received	3,323,844.10
Total amount received	$3,766,661.09
Total amount disbursed	2,822,308.33
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1886	$ 944,352.76

The amount of money on hand November 30, 1886, is credited to the several funds as follows:

General Fund	$ 22,052.34
Sinking Fund	84,142.92
Permanent School Fund	244,081.24
Temporary School Fund	280,978.42
Temporary University Fund	173,438.94
Agricultural College Endowment Fund	22,327.10
University Library Fund	660.00
Capitol Building Fund	2,787.06
Hospital for the Insane Fund	69,968.91
Reform School Building Fund	218.30
Normal Interest Fund	12,832.27
Normal Library Fund	1,367.92
Normal Endowment Fund	1,715.35
Saline Land Fund	3,808.45
Saline Fund	13,247.64
Saline Land Stock Yard Fund	228.00
State Funding Fund	67.25
Institution for Feeble Minded	10,428.45
Live Stock Indemnity Fund	2.20
Total	$944,352.76

By mistake in the bill providing for the expenses of State University and Agricultural College, appropriation was made from the General Fund, which will necessitate a transfer from the temporary University Fund to the General Fund of $135,000.00. This should be done without delay.

STATE DEBT.

The amount of State indebtedness as reported by me January 6, 1885, was $499,267.35. This has been reduced by payment of the $50,000.00 State Relief Bonds that matured March 1, 1885, and

which were, as provided by law, paid from the SinkingFund, leaving a present total State indebtedness of $449,267.35, consisting of twenty-year bonds, maturing April 1, 1897, and drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, representing a debt incurred prior to the adoption of the present Constition, which provided in section eight (8), article nine (9), entitled "Revenue and Finance," that the Legislature should at its first session provide by law for the funding of all outstanding warrants and other indebtedness of the State at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, and which also wisely provides that the State may, in certain cases specifically mentioned, contract debts never to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred, except in case of invasion, insurrection, or defending the State in war.

The original issue of bonds was for the amount of $549,267.35, which was reduced, June 28, 1879, by the redemption of bonds to the amount of $100,000.00, leaving balance as stated above, $326,267.35 of which is held as an investment by the Permanent School Fund, the remainder, $123,000.00, being held by private parties. The Legislature should by law authorize and direct the State Board of Equalization to make levy annually for the State Sinking Fund tax in such additional amount as shall be equal to one-tenth of the principal of said debt, and provide for the investment of the amount so raised in easily convertible securities, forming a special sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity. It might be well, in view of the constitutional limitation as to the class of securities for investment of the Permanent School Fund, to broaden the provision of law so as to embrace securities other than United States or State securities and registered county bonds, having due regard for conditions of safety. In the matter of her State debt and general financial standing, Nebraska may safely challenge comparison.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State in 1885 was $133,418,699.83, an increase of $9,802,812.98 as compared with the assessment of 1884. The assessment of 1886 gave the value of the property of the State for the purposes of taxation as $143,932.570.51, giving a total increase for two years of $20,316,683.56.

The rate of taxation for State purposes for the year 1885 was 7 $\frac{29}{40}$ mills, and for the year 1886, 7$\frac{5}{8}$ mills on each dollar valuation, and there has been collected during that time the sum of $1,904,158.06, distributed as follows:

General Fund	$1,217,577.70
Sinking Fund	156,427.90
Common School Fund	255,685.02
University Fund	91,323.91
Penitentiary Fund	736.45
State Bond Fund	56.32
Capitol Building Fund	113,853.72
Reform School Building Fund	48,315.43
Institution for Feeble Minded Fund	10,428.45
Live Stock Indemnity Fund	9,709.02
Normal Building Fund	44.14
Total	$1,904,158.06

The levy of 1886 will yield the following amounts:

General Fund, 4 $\frac{9}{10}$ mills	$ 713,280.90
Sinking Fund, $\frac{4}{8}$ mill	84,403.73
School Fund, 1 mill	143,932.57
University Fund, $\frac{3}{8}$ mill	53,974.71

Capitol Building Fund, $\frac{4}{8}$ mill	$ 71,966.28
Reform School Building Fund, $\frac{1}{8}$ mill	17,991.57
Institution for Feeble Minded Fund, $\frac{1}{8}$ mill	17,991.57
Live Stock Indemnity Fund, $\frac{1}{10}$ mill	14,393.25
Total	$1,117,934.58

Appropriations asked for the operating expenses of the State Government to March 31, 1889, and for additional improvements, as estimated by the heads of respective departments, or the State Auditor, and by the heads of public institutions, are as follows:

Legislative Expenses, 20th session	$ 90,000.00
Governor's Office	14,400.00
Secretary of State	17,050.00
Auditor of Public Accounts	22,500.00
State Treasurer	12,350.00
Attorney General	15,000.00
Superintendent of Public Instruction	15,450.00
Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings	25,000.00
Adjutant General	21,500.00
Board of Purchase and Supplies	500.00
Board of Public Lands and Buildings	26,100.00
Board of Educational Lands and Funds	43,000.00
Supreme Court	39,360.00
State Library	16,700.00
District Courts	96,000.00
Normal School	44,000.00
Penitentiary	211,222.15
Hospital for Insane—Lincoln	189,800.00
Hospital for Insane—Norfolk	200,700.00
Institute for the Blind	33,100.00
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	84,250.00
Reform School	137,020 00

Home for the Friendless	$ 34,895.30
Institute for Feeble Minded	102,004.65
State University	206,500.00
Fish Commission	12,500.00
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	123,600.00
Railroad Commission	24,516.63
State Horticultural Society	2,000.00
State Historical Society	2,500.00
State Board of Agriculture	4,000.00
Miscellaneous Items	167,000.00
Total	$2,043,568.73

Items in detail will be found in statement of Auditor attached hereto. This, as compared with the estimates for operating expenses of State Government for the two years ending March 31, 1887, is an increase of $927,165.13, which is accounted for as follows: Legislative Expenses, $15,000.00; Executive Departments, $70,817.37; Public institutions, new construction and improvements, $636,731.00; Live Stock Commission, fund for paying for animals destroyed and general expenses, $123,600.00; Board of Railroad Commissioners, $24,516.63; Fish Commission, $5,700.00; Miscellaneous items, $50,801.13.

In considering items that provide for an increase of clerical force, as asked by the respective branches of the Executive Department, you will give weight to the fact of the increased and still rapidly increasing amount of labor thrown upon the several departments, and incident to the growth and development of the State.

Your special attention is called to the amount due the State from the respective counties for the care of patients in the Hospital for the Insane, the amount due to date, January 1, 1887, being $179,138.67. This fund, which has heretofore been used in the construction of additional buildings for the care of the insane, was not appropriated

by the last Legislature. The counties are protected in this regard by the provision of law authorizing collection from the property of patients, or from those legally bound for their support, of any sums paid by the county in their behalf. An action of Mandamus was brought by the Attorney General to compel one of our counties to levy a tax for the amount due the State for this purpose. The action was defended on the ground that the law was unconstitutional, claiming that the State had once advanced the amount from the General Fund, which had been paid by each county in the State, including the Defendant county. Our Supreme Court held against this proposition, and that each county should be liable to the State for the amount so paid for the care of its insane.

The present law governing assessments of property for the purposes of taxation would, if strictly complied with, in great measure equalize the burden of taxation, and at the same time make a most favorable showing as to the resources of the State. The great want is that of uniformity. The provision of law relating to the value of property has, by common custom, which in this matter rises superior to statute, been construed to mean its value for the purposes only of taxation, as distinguished from its real value for purpose of sale or exchange, which, considered with reference to the amount of revenue necessary to be raised for government needs, gives the result of a low and varying valuation, with high and unequal rate of taxes. The grand assessment roll of the State for the present year gives the amount of $143,932,570.51, which has been reached, we will say, upon the basis of one-third, or 33⅓ per cent valuation, when, if assessed as the law would seem to require, the assessment roll would show a grand total of $431,797,711.53, giving as the result an increased valuation and decreased percentage of taxes. An eminent law writer, discussing the subject of taxation, and speaking of the duties of the citizen, and the obligation of the government, says, "The citizen and the property owner owes to the government the duty to pay taxes, that the government may be enabled to perform its functions; and he

is supposed to receive his proper and full compensation in the protection which the government affords to his life, liberty, and property, and in the increase to the value of his possessions by the use to which the money contributed is applied." In addition to this I may say that the government owes to its citizens that their burden shall not be unnecessarily added to, and that the public burden shall rest with equal weight upon all men with respect to the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation. The only justification for the levying of a tax is the public need, or the public good. Revenue should be raised sufficient to meet such need, and no more. The subject of taxation is one of overshadowing importance, and while the time will probably never come when the inequalities in the matter of raising and collecting the public revenues will be entirely done away with, yet an approximation to that result may be reached. This matter will receive such consideration by you as its importance demands, and I leave it with you, in the hope that your united wisdom may discover a remedy for manifest inequalities under the present law.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In considering the numerous requests and recommendations looking to appropriations for needed improvements and increased facilities at the charitable, humane, penal, and reformatory institutions of the State, you will be aided somewhat in your judgment and conclusions by the fact that all requests and recommendations of this nature have been submitted to and approved by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, which Board is by law clothed with the power of general supervision, and the general custody and charge of all buildings and institutions; with a limitation of power in the law providing that no additions shall be made to any public building without special appropriation of the Legislature. The obligation which rests upon us as a people to care for the classes herein alluded to, should be fully and promptly met, and in manner and spirit such as recognizes not only

the claims of humanity, and the general interest, welfare, and protection of society, but which also recognizes the truth that to meet this obligation will add to our good report and credit, and at the same time comport with the dignity and standing of a State that is no longer weak and struggling, but which, in all the elements of true greatness, is reaching toward and rapidly assuming the full proportions of a great and strong commonwealth

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The affairs of this admirably managed institution are in excellent condition, and its facilities for future work should be increased in accordance with the request of Superintendent, as set forth in his report covering the years 1885 and 1886.

This institution is now entering upon the twelfth year of its existence, and during that time there has been received seventy-three blind children, nine of whom have completed the prescribed course of study. The enrollment and attendance for the past two years was thirty-nine pupils, which taxed present accommodations to the utmost. There is still quite a number of the blind in our State who should receive the benefits of training and education as afforded by this school, the proper accommodation of whom will render an additional building necessary. For the further details bearing upon the course of study, the aptitude for instruction of this class, library, sanitary conditions, and general conduct of the Institute, you are referred to the report of officers and teachers.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

The history of the Deaf and Dumb Institute has been that of uninterrupted prosperity from its beginning until the present time, and the highly satisfactory condition in which we find it at the close of the biennial term promises continued prosperity.

The number in attendance during the last two years has been 144; of this number 83 are males, and 61 females. The total number in attendance since the organization of the school is 242, divided as to their place of residence among fifty-two counties. Methods of instruction as heretofore in use are continued, and upon the part of the Superintendent constant study and interchange of views as to the merits of new methods, availing himself of the opportunities offered at the conventions made up from among the leading instructors of the deaf and dumb in the various institutions throughout the country. Needed improvements made from time to time during the past two years have added largely to the comfort of the pupils, and to the sanitary conditions of the Institute. A continuance of the care and liberality that have thus far characterized the action of the State, will soon place our Deaf and Dumb Institute as a model of its kind among the institutions of the country.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of this institution, in their second biennial report, have presented most fully their aims and intentions with reference to the work for which the Home was founded. The number applying for admission has greatly increased during the past two years. Number of inmates in the Home December, 1884, was 42, and there has been admitted since that time 345, making the total number who have been aided through this humane and christian agency 387. Of this number 145 have been surrendered to friends, 77 placed in homes in different portions of the State, 50 have been furnished with work for self support, two have been sent to the Reform School, and 41 have died; leaving the number of inmates to date of report as 72.

Your attention is called to the recommendation of the mana-

gers with reference to the purchase of additional grounds, which in my judgment the State should secure without further delay; and the general suggestions in their report as to needed improvements should be carried into effect. The new building erected in compliance with the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, has added greatly to the efficiency of the Home.

No argument is needed to convince your minds as to the necessity of this work and an institution of this character. If this work should be discontinued by the society now having charge, it must be assumed by the State. The management are entitled to great credit for their well-directed and self-sacrificing efforts in the cause of humanity, and should receive from you all reasonable aid and encouragement.

INSTITUTE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

The building provided for in the act of the last Legislature establishing an institution to be known as the Nebraska Institution for Feeble Minded Youth, and locating the same at Beatrice, subject to certain conditions, which were fully met, has been erected and will be ready for occupancy as soon as provision is made by you for that purpose. The act creating a fund for the support of this Institution contained no appropriation clause, and the fund so created is not available at this time. The cost of this building, as by contract entered into by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, was $45,444.00. For a full description of building and grounds you are respectfully referred to the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

Doctor J. F. Armstrong, who was formerly connected with an Institution of like character, has been appointed as Superintendent, and has filed his first report, which contains much of interest, and many valuable facts and suggestions relating to this unfortunate class, the number of whom, as shown by actual enumer-

ation, giving age, sex, and residence, is surprisingly large. That the State fully recognizes her obligation to provide for this class is sufficiently evidenced by her generosity thus far, and future necessary demands in their behalf will be promptly met.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

A desire to meet the wants of the various sections of the State in caring for their insane, has led to an overcrowding of the Hospital for the past two years. For best results in the care and treatment of this class, there should at no time be more than 275 patients in this building, and yet the demand has forced the receiving of a number largely in excess of this. The total number received at the Hospital during the past two years, as appears from the report of the Superintendent, was 747, with a daily average of 365, and at the date of report for two years ending November 30th, 1886, there were remaining in the Institution 374 patients. Of the number treated during the past two years, fifty-six per cent have been restored to mental health and twenty per cent have been so far restored as to be returned to their friends. Old and incurable patients have been returned to their homes to make room for more recent cases. The death rate has been five per cent of the whole number treated each year. Examining the report still further we find the whole number of patients treated since the opening of the Hospital 1,740, and the total number of insane people in the state at the present time 1000, or about that number, leaving about 600 to be provided for.

The report also contains a recommendation for the establishing of an asylum for the chronic insane. The State should fully meet the necessities of this most unfortunate class by making it possible for them to receive proper care and attention. In the exercise of the discretionary power vested in your Chief Executive, for good and sufficient cause to me known, and deeming it for

the best interests of the Institution, a change was made in the management, and its affairs are at this time in a satisfactory condition.

The new insane asylum at Norfolk, provided for by act of the last Legislature, has been completed at a cost of $65,772.00. For a full description of the building and history of its construction, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

An appropriation must be made at once for the thorough furnishing and operating expenses of this asylum. The capacity of this building will be exhausted at an early day, and I concur in the recommendation of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, that provision be made by you for the erection of additional buildings or wings to the present structure.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The very full and elaborate statements and explanations contained in the third biennial report of the Superintendent of the State Reform School under the headings—descriptive, commitments, objects of the school, family system, education, library, military drill, paroles, manual labor, the farm, needed improvements, and sanitary condition, so clearly set forth the objects and purposes for which this most useful institution was organized, and the success that has thus far attended the prosecution of this important work, as to render further comment by me upon these subjects unnecessary. The need and growth of this work in our State is shown by the number of commitments, which has increased from 15 at the opening of the school, Nov. 30th, 1881, to 208 at date, November 30th, 1886. The number under instruction at date last given was 136; out upon leave of absence, 24; making the total number of commitments in force at this time 160.

The high relative position occupied by institutions of this character in the great work of repressing and checking tendencies to crime, has had direct and positive demonstration. Public interests will be subserved by your affording every needed facility for the vigorous conduct of this work.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

The report of the Warden of the State Penitentiary for the biennial term ending November 30th, 1886, presents a full statement of the affairs of this institution, which have been so successfully managed and directed by the present Warden throughout his long term of service. Your attention is also therein directed to the reports of Prison Physician and Chaplain with appropriate recognition of faithful service rendered by them, and in which I join. The various recommendations of the Warden as to the removal of wooden buildings in the prison yard, providing increased room for work shops in the erection of brick or stone buildings for that purpose in place of those removed, and other needed improvements, have the approval of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and meet with my concurrence.

As shown by report, the total number of prisoners received at prison since its opening in 1869 is 1146, total number discharged during that time, 818, leaving in prison at date of report 328 The various tables relating to nature of crime, occupation, nativity education, age, sex, and previous habits, contain much that is of interest.

The contract leasing our convict labor was extended at the last session, and will expire October 1st, 1889. The policy of continuing the present system is questioned by some, but my own belief, which is based upon information gathered from the experience of other states, favors its retention, giving as now the use of labor at proper hours, but the discipline and control to remain

with the Warden. The experience of states where convict labor has been managed upon the State account system, has been in the main a failure, financially and otherwise.

Our convicts must have employment for their own good. It is the duty of the State to provide for this want, and in so doing, protection may be had, alike for public interests and our manufacturing interests, by providing either for proper mark of identification as to articles manufactured by convict labor, or more fully by limiting the class of articles manufactured. Under the present system our convicts are in a measure self-supporting, and the effect of their labor in competition with our free labor is not felt to any appreciable extent. Some of the States have taken an advance step in the matter of punishing crime, and in so doing have set an example that could with profit be followed by Nebraska.

Recognizing the great injustice, both to society at large and to the individual under sentence, of placing a young person who has for the first time yielded to temptation and committed crime, such as is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary under our present law, in the same list, upon the same low plane, and subject to the degrading influences of association with the confirmed and hardened wretches to be found in our penitentiaries, they have established an institution known as an "Intermediate Penitentiary" or "State Reformatory," which stands midway between the Reform school and the Penitentiary proper. The law governing commitments to our Reform School fixes the maximum age at sixteen years. Persons having committed a felony, and being beyond that age, the Penitentiary opens to receive them. The laws governing the conduct of institutions such as I am now discussing provide for the receiving of all criminals between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison, and providing that the court may in its discretion sen-

tence to said Reformatory any such person convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary and being between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. This plan commends itself strongly to my judgment as beneficial to the interests of society, and I bring it before you in recognition of the fact that the time is near at hand when we must provide increased room for the care and safe keeping of our criminals.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The interest taken in everything that pertains to the success of our common schools is so strong and general in its extent; so much has been said or written with reference to their growth and development thus far, and of their possibilities under a wise administration of the means created and set apart for their use and support by the General Government, that further comment would seem unnecessary.

In providing for the endowment of the public schools of our country, the representatives of the people, for self-protection, and as their good and sufficient reason for parting with so great an amount of the public domain, placed upon record this statement: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

There can be no better reason given. It embodies the axiom that the first duty of the State is to educate all its people. It is the strongest possible plea for popular education, upon which rests in so great degree the safety and security of our system of government. Let us hope that in the years to come this work will receive no check or hindrance, and that then, as now, Nebraska, in a broad and just conception of this duty, shall hold no second place. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction embraces most thoroughly the educational work of

the State, both as relates to the common schools and the advantages for higher education. The tables relating to teachers, scholars, property, amount and sources of revenue, contain much of interest and value, and I would ask the most thorough consideration of all matters therein discussed looking to the advancement of this work. The growth and development of the common schools of our State during the last six years will be an enduring testimonial to the services of him who during that period has in the performance of his duty cared for them.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The conveniences for work and means for usefulness at the State Normal School have been added to during the past two years by the expenditure, under the direction of the Normal School Board, of the money appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for additional buildings and other needed improvements, which will serve to strengthen its already strong hold upon public favor. The growth of this school has been constant and steady. From an attendance of 274 in 1881 it has increased to an attendance of 478 in 1886. From forty to sixty graduates from the elementary and higher courses are sent out each year, a majority of whom engage in teaching. The main or primary object of this school is to educate and send out trained teachers, and it is provided by statute that any student having completed the common school course shall be entitled to a certificate, good for two years in any part of the State.

From this it will be seen that the work of this school is clearly defined, and that its relation to the common school system of the State is close and important, which being the case will recommend its claims to you as being most worthy. You should continue the liberal policy that has heretofore been pursued in all matters pertaining to this institution.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

Organized by act of the Legislature, approved February 15, 1869, this institution is now entering upon the eighteenth year of its existence. Up to and including the year 1883, its history was an alternation of varied success and times of depression; since which time, in the absence of untoward circumstances, the removal of causes leading to strife and controversy, and above all this, the singleness of purpose and unremitting energy of the Chancellor and other members of the Faculty, it has entered upon and maintained a steadily increasing measure of standing and influence. The confidence and hope with which the public mind has been inspired is such as to fully warrant the expression of belief upon the part of observing and competent judges among our leading educators, that the one thing, and the only thing, necessary to make the University of Nebraska such source of pride and honor to the State as it should be, and may be, is that the Legislature, accepting the truth of history as shown by like institutions in older States, and realizing that the work of building up a great University is not that of a day, but rather one of long years of patient labor and waiting, with hearty intent and purpose, taking a view of the subject no less broad and comprehensive than that embodied in the organic act which gave it life, shall, in the judicious exercise of the power placed in their hands, "adopt a definite public policy, recognizing the University as an endowed institution with permanent revenues accruing under general laws," and take such action with reference to the "resources, revenue, and income of the University as provided and consecrated by the General Government and the State," as will enable the carrying out of the far-reaching plan so fully and clearly defined in the report of the Board of Regents, and the report of the Chancellor.

These reports, and the catalogue, should be carefully read and

examined, and will give you a full understanding of the extent and growth of the work to this time, as well as the general plans and purposes of those in charge with regard to the future. The recommendation of the Board of Regents as to the necessity of a building for the Industrial College, as well as that for a new building for the use of the Military Department, and that it shall be dedicated as a Grant Memorial Hall, will meet with your approval. The University is to-day strong and vigorous in its several departments, and as to its future enlarged sphere of usefulness rests entirely in your hands.

ESCHEATED ESTATE.

Money received from this source during the past two years and placed to the credit of the permanent school fund, is as follows: From Gage county, estate of Allen Ferry, cash $715.00, and the County Judge makes report of notes and other evidences of indebtedness uncollected and belonging to said estate amounting to $400. Otoe county, estate of John Brown, cash $103.75, the County Judge reporting, in addition to this, realty worth from five to six hundred dollars. Kearney county, estate of Peter Anderson, cash $246.60. Washington county, estate of Leonard H. Smith, cash $7,172.83. There is also some real estate and other moneys belonging to this estate claimed by the State.

The law governing escheats, while providing that the property coming to the State through this channel shall be managed by the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that the proceeds shall be placed in the permanent school fund, also authorizes and requires the State Treasurer to sell and dispose at public auction of all right, title, and interest of the State to any lands which have escheated for want of heirs. The law defining the powers and duties of the Probate or County Judge should be so amended as to require report of all cases of escheat

as soon as known, and upon final settlement to file with the Governor a transcript of the records of his office relating to the estate of such deceased person or persons. In the matter of the estate of Leonard H. Smith, notice has been served by one Ezra L. Smith, Jr., claiming heirship, and he has filed with the Attorney General, tables showing the genealogy of his ancestors, together with abstracts of evidence in support of his claim. This claim will come before you for adjustment, and you should give it a most thorough and searching examination to the end that justice may be done between the State, the school fund, and claimant.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the matter of printing and distributing the Compiled Statutes it is recommended by the Secretary of State that to meet the increased demand a new edition of not less than 5,000 copies should be ordered by the Legislature. I concur in this recommendation.

Attention is asked to the suggested amendments of the present law governing the matter of State printing, and to remarks with reference to the publication of the Legislative Journals. The tables incorporated in this report relating to counties, railroads insurance, and miscellaneous corporations, county, precinct, and school district bonds, contain much valuable information, and will well repay you for a careful examination in connection with preceding mention.

STATE LIBRARY.

At the date of last report for the years 1883 and 1884, the State Law and Miscellaneous Library contained 23,308 volumes. As shown by the report of State Librarian covering the transactions of his office for the past two years, the number of volumes in the Library at the present time is 27,379, making an increase of 4,071 volumes. During the same period there has been received from

the sale of Nebraska Reports, Session Laws, and Duplicate Books the sum of $9,812.85, and for the purchase of books there has been drawn from the State Treasury and expended the sum of $9,890.52. Our State Library is fast becoming what it should be, and I would ask your careful consideration of its wants and needs as presented by the Librarian with reference to the occupancy of the new rooms assigned for its use, and the use of the Supreme Court, in the main building of the Capitol, by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Your particular attention is called to the report of the Attorney General, which contains his written opinions upon important subjects of public interest, together with numerous recommendations relating to the needs of his office, the labor of which has been largely added to by reason of the increased amount of matter referred to him for examination and opinion from the various departments of the state government.

A detailed statement showing the cases in which the state is interested, disposed of, or now pending in the supreme court of the state, and the supreme and circuit courts of the United States, will be found in schedules marked "B" and "C" hereto attached. The business of this important branch of the executive department has been conducted with a vigor and fearlessness to be commended.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

It is provided in section three hundred and thirty-four of the criminal code, that the Governor of this state may, in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, appoint agents to demand of the executive authority of any foreign government any fugitive from justice charged with treason or

felony, and the accounts of the agents appointed must be audited and paid out of state funds.

In my message of two years ago special mention was made of this law, recommending certain needed changes. The legislature failing to take cognizance of the matter, I can only repeat what I said then, and again urge that action be taken to remedy the existing defects of this section of the criminal code of the state.

Under our statutes the term felony means such an offense as may be punished with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, which definition includes what may be termed crimes of lesser grade, such as it seems to me should not be made the basis of a requisition unless the papers in the case come to the executive properly certified to by either the attorney of the county, county judge, or the judge of the district within which the crime is committed, as being in their judgment a case in which requisition should issue. Papers are filed meeting fully the requirements of the law, and the party asking that requisition be granted makes his sworn statement that the facts set forth in the petition are true, and that the requisition is not desired for the purpose of collecting a debt, for the enforcement of any civil process, or to answer any private end whatsoever. The fugitive is returned, the agent makes his return upon commission under oath, and the claim for expenses of the trip, making arrest, and for the services of the agent is audited and paid by the state.

Thus far all is well; but I am informed by those who are in position to know, that but a very small proportion of the cases above referred to are prosecuted to conviction, friends interceding and effecting a compromise, with the result, as seen, of the state funds being used for the collection of private claims and not to satisfy the ends of justice as intended by this law. The Governor cannot adopt an arbitrary rule as to a certain class of cases, and is powerless to prevent the abuses that exist under the present law. A remedy is suggested through the enactment of a law

providing that, in all cases excepting those of murder, assault with intent to kill, rape, or assault with intent to commit rape arson, robbery, and treason, the person applying for the requisition shall advance the expenses incident to the apprehension and return of the fugitive, to be reimbursed by the state upon proper proof being made as to prosecution and conviction. It may be urged that such a law would discriminate as against those who might be unable to make such advance; for such, an exception could be made upon the filing of proper affidavits setting forth their inability. Such a law as herein indicated would prove a source of great saving to the state.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS, AND REMISSIONS OF FINES.

The power conferred upon the Governor in the constitutional and statutory provisions relating to pardons, commutations, and remission of fines has been exercised by me during the past two years as follows: Number of pardons granted, six; remission of fines, two. Appendix contains statement of cases as required by law, and of commutations under the good time act.

JUDICIARY.

The rapidly increasing amount of business, both civil and criminal, in the third judicial district, which includes the county of Douglas and city of Omaha, has rendered the judges of said district unable to hear and determine important cases as promptly as the interests of litigants would seem to demand. You should meet the necessity thus created, by an act providing for such additional number of judges in said district as may be needed.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

Since the last session of the Legislature the necessary papers have been filed in the Executive office asking for the organization

of the counties of Logan, Dawes, Sheridan, Chase, Blaine, and Sioux.

Proclamations, as required by law, have been issued, and the organization of the above named counties has been perfected. During the past four years eleven counties have been organized, and from the counties of Wheeler and Brown the counties of Garfield and Keya Paha have been erected, making the total number of organized counties at this time 77, with the counties of Grant and Box Butte in course of erection from the counties of Keith and Dawes respectively.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

The good results attending the work of Boards of this character in other states have been such as to recommend their general adoption as an important factor in the work of reforming and correcting the methods of punishment under our criminal statutes; and their suggestions and recommendations bearing upon the management of public and private institutions of a humane or charitable nature, have resulted in great good, in the removal of existing abuses through the power given them to see and know fully all that is needful in change of methods or system. The powers of this Board are those of inspection and public reporting, leaving the rest to a healthful public sentiment. I trust that you may find it consistent with your views to create a Board of this kind, which in its formation should include both sexes, be non-partisan, and appointed by the Governor. It may be stated in this connection that the next session of the National Conference of Charities, Correction, and Reform will be held at Omaha during the present year, which will bring together men of national prominence in this philanthropic work, and is certain to result in great benefit to our state, in advancing the cause of humanity and of political reform upon the lines herein indicated.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Acting upon a communication from the National Board of Health, recommendation was made in my message of two years ago for the establishing of a State Board of Health, and I am still of the opinion that such action should be taken. I am in receipt of the last report of the Nebraska State Medical Society, accompanied by letter from the Secretary, urging a renewal of my recommendation in this matter, which is made, and with the hope that you will be convinced of the necessity of a board of this character. I have taken pains to examine the laws now in force in other States regarding this subject, and would state that a law containing provisions similar to those contained in the bill which was introduced at the last session would fully meet my views, and would furnish the necessary supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of our State.

INSURANCE OF STATE PROPERTY.

For the renewal of policies soon to expire, and for additional insurance, an appropriation of $20,000.00 is recommended for the ensuing two years. This act should contain an emergency clause. The aggregate value of the public buildings owned by the State is about $2,000,000.00, upon which the State has insurance to the amount of $533,250.00.

In the appendix herewith submitted will be found a full and accurate statement in detail of policies in force at this time.

The Legislature of 1885 appropriated the sum of $10,000.00 for insurance on public buildings, and the State has received from insurance companies for the two years ending November 30, 1886, fees to the amount of $30,000.00.

FISH COMMISSION.

The general interest taken in the subject of Fish Culture is shown by the fact that thirty-five States have in active prosecution of this work Commissions similar to our own. In our own State the interest has increased steadily until now it has become an accepted fact that Fish Culture in Nebraska is a success. The fine exhibit made by the Commission at the State Fair during the year 1885, and repeated upon a larger scale in 1886, served to attract the attention of our people, and to impress upon them more fully the importance and possibilities attaching to this industry under proper and intelligent management. The reports of Commissioners and Superintendent in charge for the last two years cover fully the entire field of their operations, presenting the result of their labors in attractive and convenient form, and will well repay you for a careful reading. A large number of private ponds have been stocked, and the demand is constantly increasing. The work is in excellent hands, and speaking for themselves the Commissioners state that they feel the greatest assurance of its ultimate and profitable success. It would be well for your committee to confer with the Commissioners and Superintendent as to their further needs and to grant liberally for this purpose.

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture, with the accompanying reports from the Agricultural Societies of forty-five counties, containing crop and stock statistics, number of acres of tillable and cultivated land, and the value of the property belonging to the respective societies, presents a most gratifying condition of growth and development in the direction of this our leading industry.

The good work done by both the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies has borne fruit a thousand fold, presenting as they have at their respective and joint exhibits of our agricultural and horticultural resources, the proof, not alone, of what has been accomplished thus far, but as suggesting the possibilities awaiting us in the fuller development of the State.

The financial statements of the Agricultural Society for 1885 and 1886, showing the receipts of money at our State Fairs during these years, are of interest as evidencing the feeling among the people. The growth and great importance of this interest would seem to demand that the limitation of law as to the number of pages contained in their annual report should be removed, and I would recommend that this be done, thus enabling the Society to prepare and publish such report of their work as will compare with that of other States.

Upon the condition of our agricultural interests depends in great degree the general prosperity of the State, and it should be protected and strengthened by you as occasion presents. In all matters pertaining thereto your careful consideration will be given.

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Nebraska State Historical Society was organized September 15th, 1878, with ex-Governor R. W. Furnas as its first President, and who still holds that position. The Society was recognized as a state institution February 27th, 1883, and an appropriation made for its use in the collection and preservation of important historical matter relating to the early settlement of the State.

At the session of 1885, the sum of $500 was appropriated for the support of the Society, and $1,500 for printing reports, including the matter which had accumulated to that time. Volume One has been issued, and forms an interesting and very creditable

book of two hundred pages, filled with the reminiscences and biographical sketches of pioneers, and an appendix thereto made up from addresses of prominent citizens of the State, which are of great and permanent historical value. The second volume, which will be a four hundred page octavo, will soon be issued and will contain much valuable information.

This work is one of general interest, and the few who have from its inception until the present time manifested so much zeal in its prosecution, are not only deserving the thanks of the people, but should receive from the State such financial aid as will enable them to place the Historical Department of Nebraska in such condition as will make it a source of pride to our citizens. Any lack of interest that may have existed regarding this work is not because of failure to recognize the importance of the subject, but rather a failure to see the need of immediate action. No time should be lost in setting apart a spacious room or rooms in the Capitol Building to be known as the rooms of the State Historical Society.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION FUND.

Hon. Robert W. Furnas, United States Commissioner for Nebraska at the New Orleans Exposition, has filed with the Governor, as required by law, and for his approval, a detailed and itemized statement of all money received by him, and of all expenditures made by him in connection with said exposition, together with his vouchers therefor. There was appropriated out of the General Fund of the State for the purposes of this exposition the sum of $15,000, the act of appropriation constituting the Governor custodian and disbursing officer of such fund, which was to be used for such purposes in connection with this exhibit as the Governor and Commissioner might agree upon and consider for the best interests of the State. All expenditures from this fund were made upon the order or recommendation of the

Commissioner. My vouchers, showing the amounts paid, to whom, and for what purpose, are on file in the office of the Auditor Public Accounts. The unexpended balance of appropriation is $147.45. The $3,000 borrowed upon the joint note of the Governor and members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the State, together with the $2,000 advanced by the above named societies, was deposited to my credit as Governor for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses in preparing this exhibit, until such time as an appropriation could be made by the legislature. All payments from this fund were made by check. My bank account has been balanced and checks returned, which are held by me as vouchers in connection with this fund. The results of this exhibit as relating to the interests of Nebraska were great beyond expectation, serving to attract universal attention, and inviting in the strongest possible manner an examination as to the extent of the resources and advantages offered by our State. The time and labor of the Commissioner bestowed so earnestly in the interests of the State have been rendered without pecuniary reward.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

The constitution provides that all laws shall be published in book form within sixty days after the adjournment of each session, and distributed among the several counties in such manner as the legislature may provide. Effect has been given to this requirement by a law authorizing the county clerk of each organized county to make requisition upon the Secretary of State for such number of copies—not exceeding sixty—as he shall find necessary for the county, and directing their distribution among the officers of the county. It will be seen from the above that the distribution of the laws is limited to a comparatively small number of the people, and there is a strong sentiment existing in favor of the enactment of a law that shall provide for the pub-

lication of all laws in the newspapers, limiting publication to such number of papers of general circulation in each county as may be deemed best.

In some states provision is made that all laws enacted shall be printed in the newspapers, and in others for the printing of such only as are of special importance, the law to contain a provision that it shall be so printed.

It is true, no doubt, that all would not read the laws if published in this manner, but it is also true that the people should have an opportunity to inform themselves regarding these matters if they so desire, and in no other way can the general, and at the same time economical distribution of the laws be had. I would favor the publication of all laws in the newspapers.

MILITIA.

The active militia of the state, designated as the Nebraska National Guards, is by law limited to two regiments of infantry, one company of artillery, and two batalions of cavalry, of not more than three nor less than two companies, and such independent companies and batalions as the good of the service may require.

The organization remains the same as at the date of my biennial report January, 1885—ten companies of infanty and one company of artillery. It has not been deemed advisable to enter upon the organization of a second regiment, and I have denied frequent requests for the organization of independent companies by reason of the limited appropriation for such purpose. It is recommended by the Adjutant-General, and in my judgment the time has come when a second regiment should be formed, with appropriation in such amount, and made available in such manner, as will enable the Governor to place our militia force upon such footing of equipment, general efficiency and strength,

that he may, if called upon in time of emergency to execute the laws or suppress insurrection, fully meet his constitutional obligation.

The provision of law regarding encampments has been complied with, a full account of which, together with the report of Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley of the regular army, who was, upon my application to the Secretary of War, detailed to visit, make inspection, and report upon the present standing and condition of the Nebraska National Guards, will be found in the very full and detailed report of the Adjutant-General.

It has been found impossible, by reason of inadequate appropriation, to carry out the requirement of law in matter of monthly drills. It is recommended by the Adjutant-General that the law so far as relates to monthly drill be repealed, and that the law in matter of encampment, be so amended as to require an annual encampment of ten days. I concur in these recommendations, and will add the high authority of the Adjutant-General of the United States, who, in his annual report of the operations of his office, says, in discussing the needs of the National Guard, that state encampments, to be of absolute benefit, should at least be of ten days' duration, and held annually.

For the safe preservation of the records of this organization, and the records relating to Nebraska's part in the War of the Rebellion, a room should be furnished at once and set apart exclusively for the office of the Adjutant-General. An appropriation of three hundred dollars is recommended for furniture and fixtures, and it is also recommended that the salary of the Adjutant-General be restored to the former amount of five hundred dollars. All further needed information may be found in the report of Adjutant-General, which includes the reports of the Quarter-Master General, Inspector General, and Colonel. Reference may here fittingly be made to the time which is not far distant, when Nebraska, following the action of other states, will feel the necessity

of establishing a Soldiers' Home for the care and support of the aged and disabled veterans of the late war.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The law limiting the number of notaries to three for each one thousand inhabitants in each county, was, by act approved March 3d, 1883, so amended as to authorize the Governor to appoint and commission such number of persons to the office of notary public in each of the respective counties of the state as he shall deem necessary.

Complying strictly with the provision that no person shall be so appointed except upon petition signed by twenty-five legal voters of the county in which he resides, and for which he asks a commission, I have made appointments with reference to the greatest accommodation of the public, and without regard as to its being a source of revenue to individuals, the public being protected by the bond of person appointed.

The term for which appointments are made is by law fixed at six years. My attention has been called to cases where persons appointed to this office have continued to perform its duties beyond the time for which they were commissioned. This is liable to prove a fruitful source of trouble, and should, if possible, be remedied. The law should be amended so as to require that every notary shall designate upon his official seal, or in writing in any certificate signed by him, the date of the expiration of his commission, and providing that notaries heretofore appointed shall not be required to change their seal of office during the term for which they are appointed. Such, or similar, provisions are in force in other states.

MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

I received from the general government, November 5th, 1885, draft for $34,759.12 in the matter of taking census of 1885, and

hold the receipt of state treasurer for said amount. Drafts for five per cent upon sales of government lands in Nebraska have been received as follows: January 31st, 1885, $10,575.49; November 10th, 1886, $3,272.57 which amounts have been placed to the credit of the permanent school fund, and for which I hold the receipts of state treasurer. Draft for $18,081.23 on account of claims due the state of Nebraska for indebtedness incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the year 1869, was received by me December 31st, 1886, and endorsed to state treasurer.

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

The magnitude of the live stock interests of Nebraska, and the constant menace to that interest from the fear of the introduction into our State of animals suffering from contagious Pleuro-pneumonia, Texas or splenic fever, and other contagious and infectious diseases, prompted the legislature of 1885 to the enactment of a law concerning the care of, and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among our domestic animals, and providing for the appointment of a Live Stock Sanitary Commission and State Veterinarian, defining their powers and duties, and regulating their compensation.

The State was fortunate in securing for the important position of State Veterinarian a gentleman of high professional standing, and especially fortunate in securing the services of the three industrious, energetic, and experienced stockmen who comprise the live stock sanitary commission, and who have, in conjunction with the veterinary surgeon, so successfully carried out the provisions of this law. Their report, which has been printed, will be placed in your hands, and the great importance of the interests involved in the subjects theirein discussed, will lead you to carefully weigh and consider its various recommendations with reference to needed amendments in the present law. This work

should be strengthened in every needed way. The recent experience of other states has demonstrated its necessity. I would ask your special attention to their recommendation as to the value to be placed upon condemned animals, and concur in advising a two-thirds compensation.

I would also advise the adoption of suggested amendment authorizing the employment by the commissioners or veterinarian of expert assistance in time of emergency; and it has seemed to me that the public service would be strengthened if the inspectors at the several points of entry were employed by the state instead of the corporation whose shipments they are required to examine. The legislature neglected to make an appropriation for salary of State Veterinarian, and the amount necessary for that purpose to October 8, 1886, was borrowed upon the joint notes of myself and others, and with interest to February 15, 1 887 will amount to $3,484.20, for the repayment of which sum, together with salary for the quarter ending 8th inst., $625, you are asked to make immediate provision.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALT INTEREST.

The act providing for the development of the saline interests of the State, and appropriating the sum of $50,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary for that purpose, has been carried into effect by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

An order was made by the Board on the 7th of October, 1885, directing the Commissioner to advertise and offer at public sale the saline lands of the State, or so much thereof as should be necessary to realize the sum of $20,000. Sale was made, and upon the filing of vouchers the Governor issued a deed from the State to the respective purchasers.

A contract was entered into by the State which provided for the sinking of a well at the salt basin near the city of Lincoln, to

the depth of two thousand feet, at a cost of $10,125, the Board reserving the right to discontinue the work of sinking well upon an agreed basis as stipulated in the contract. A copy of this contract will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, as also the very full and satisfactory statement of the Commissioner upon this subject. The report of the Geologist in charge of the work upon the part of the State, contains much useful and valuable information bearing upon the present condition and future prospects in the work of developing our salt interests.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

We have at this time upon the statutes of Nebraska a law which provides that the Board of County Commissioners of each county in this State are authorized and required to submit to the legal voters thereof, on presentation of a petition of twenty resident freeholders of said county, the proposition to issue bonds, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, the proceeds of which shall be applied to defray the expenses of boring and prospecting for coal in their respective counties under the direction of the Commissioners thereof, and said boards are authorized to issue the said bonds for said purpose, in case the vote shall be favorable to the proposition.

We have also a law which provides that when it shall be made apparent to the Governor of Nebraska, by affidavit of the owner or owners thereof, that a vein of coal not less than twenty-six inches in depth, and of sufficient capacity to pay to mine, and within paying distance from the surface has been discovered, or vein of good iron ore eighteen inches thick, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a suitable person to examine the same, whose duty it shall be to report the probable extent and capacity of the vein, or veins, upon personal examination and

measurement, all expenses for said examination to be paid for by the owner or owners of said mines. Said report being satisfactory to the Governor, he shall direct the Auditor to draw an order on the Treasurer for the sum of four thousand dollars, to be paid to the owner or owners of said mine of coal.

The great importance of the fuel question to the people of our State, and my desire to bring this subject to your notice in the most favorable light is my justification for quoting thus freely from existing laws; and I have done so for the two-fold purpose of showing the importance of this matter in the minds of Legislators who have preceded you, and their practical views upon it as expressed by existing laws, and with the hope that you may see it in the direct line of duty and sound public policy to occupy advanced ground upon this subject. I do not now recall a single instance in which the people of a county, exercising their right under the statutes, have seen fit to assume the burden of seeking to develop their coal interests, and it presents itself to my judgment as a burden or duty that should be assumed by the State. Numerous inquiries have been made of this department during the past two years in the matter of reward offered by the State for the discovery of coal, but in one case only has the reward been claimed, and an examination asked for. This request was upon proper showing granted, and I sent as my representative upon the part of the State the present Professor of Geology in the University of Nebraska, Mr. L. E. Hicks, who proceeded to make examination, and as the result of his investigation, filed in this office an interesting and exhaustive report deciding adversely to the claimant. Several of my predecessors have shown their belief upon this question by recommending the policy of a Geological Survey upon the part of the State, and it has been my privilege and honor to make a similar recommendation to the Legislature of 1883 and to renew it at the session of 1885. While my recommendation has been made

with reference to the general development of the wealth contained in our hidden resources, it has been made with special reference to the development of our coal interests, believing as I do that coal will yet be found within our borders in abundance The suggestion is again made with the expression of judgment that results hoped for, and such as may be reasonably looked for from a carefully ordered Geological Survey, are such as will warrant the necessary expenditure for that purpose, with the probabilities strongly favoring the discovery of resources that will prove in point of profit to the State a return not only commensurate with, but vastly in excess of any reasonable outlay. This question should have your most careful consideration.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

The work upon the main or central portion of the Capitol has gone steadily forward during the past two years, and the building is nearing completion. The cost to the State thus far is as follows: West wing, $74,988.75; east wing, $100,000.00. The amount appropriated and expended under the levy of 1883 and 1884 upon the main building was $116,964.45, and the amount expended for the same purpose under the appropriation and levy of 1885 and 1886 was $138,613.75, making the total amount expended in connection with the central building during the past four years, $255,578.20, and the total expenditure upon the Capitol to date November 30th, 1886, including amount paid for plans and specifications and pay of Superintendent, as $430,567.15. To complete the building under the terms of the contract will require an appropriation of $188,659.74. The Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings in his report touching this subject calls attention to needed changes in the original plans of building and the necessity of providing for same as well as for the finishing of the interior, and the laying out and general improvement of

the capitol grounds. The Commissioner's recommendation is based upon statements and estimates furnished by the architect and superintendent of construction, and has the approval of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

The amount asked for to carry into effect the recommendation above indicated is $93,000, divided as follows: $15,000 for change from stone to iron in construction of dome; $10,000 for granite columns for porticos; $10,000 for interior decoration; $7,500 for change in second floor plan of main building, and $50,000 for improving capitol grounds, including terracing, curbing, making walks and driveways, and carriage porches at east and west entrances. You should make ample provision for the continuous prosecution of this work to completion. The thrift and enterprise of our people, our resources and developement, speak through and are shown by the character and quality of our public buildings and their surroundings.

Within reasonable limits a spirit of State pride is not only to be indulged in this direction as commendable, but as being within the line of wise economy.

CENSUS.

The census provided for in the act approved February 9th, 1885, appropriating the sum of $50,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary for that purpose, was carried out by the appointment of Hon. George B. Lane as Superintendent of this important work, which, under his careful and energetic management was brought to a successful and highly satisfactory conclusion, as regards both the showing made with reference to the growth, development, and general resources of the State, and the cost of the work. The original returns of enumerators and other original reports have been deposited for safe keeping in the office of the Secretary of State as required by law. The total cost of

this census was $39,774.35, deducting from this amount $34,759.12 received from the general government for prompt and accurate reports, leaves as the actual cost to the State $5,015.23.

Statements and figures in connection with this work have from time to time been given to the public. The law providing for this census was radically defective, inasmuch as it failed to make provision for the full and immediate publication of its results. The requirement contained in the ninth section of this act, making it the duty of the Superintendent to compile the returns and deliver the same to the Governor, who shall incorporate them in his next biennial message, is not practicable, in that if carried out it would necessarily so dwarf and mutilate the work as to practically destroy its usefulness. I am informed by the Superintendent of Census that the material on hand would make a volume of not less than one hundred and fifty pages. The Legislature should at once provide means for the publication and circulation of this matter in such form as its importance with relation to the interests of the State so clearly demands.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

It becomes your duty to carry out the provision contained in section two (2) article three (3) of the constitution entitled legislative, which says that the legislature at its first regular session after each enumeration shall apportion the senators and representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy. This apportionment will be based upon the census taken as of date June 1st, 1885.

The maximum number of senators and representatives under the constitution having already been reached will necessitate a relinquishment of representation upon the part of some of the older counties, in favor of counties in the more recently settled

portions of the state, which in some instances, under the conditions of unequal growth, are practically without representation under the apportionment now in force. To fairly adjust and distribute this representation will be no easy task, but with the one object in view, viz., that of securing to each county her just share of representation, you will finally reach an equitable result.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The defeat at the last election of the amendment to the constitution providing for additional compensation of members of the legislature, and increased length of session, has called forth considerable discussion as to the impossibility of passing an amendment, and the necessity thereby created for a convention to revise and remodel the constitution, coupled with the statement that the State has outgrown the present constitution.

I am reluctant to interpose my personal views upon this important subject, and do so only from a deep conviction of duty, and with the desire to again impress upon your minds that the question of a change in the fundamental law of our state is one upon which the people cannot well be too conservative. With reference to the difficulty of amending the present instrument, it may be said, that as compared with those of other states our constitution is susceptible of easy amendment. Three-fifths of the members of the legislature may propose amendments, a majority of the electors voting at the election at which it is submitted may adopt the amendment or amendments. The governor within ten days after the result is ascertained, makes proclamation declaring the amendments to be part of the constitution of the state. The work is done, your constitution has been amended.

Great care should be taken to distinguish, and the distinction should be clearly made, between the belief, wants, needs or desires of a special class or profession, and the needs of, or the belief

among the great body of the people as to the necessity or advisability of proposed amendments. In this matter, as in all other matters, the good sense and intelligence of the people may be trusted, and I firmly believe that when it shall have been made clear to reasonable men through continued discussion and agitation by the press of the State, and from the platform, that an amendment is needed, it will be made. With reference to the State having outgrown the present constitution it may be said, that amendments providing for an increase of the salaries and the number of our Supreme Court, salaries of state officers, and members of the legislature, an amendment most carefully guarded and restricted providing for needed auxiliary boards, an amendment providing that the people may vote upon amendments at elections for that purpose, thus enabling them to judge of the merit or need of proposed changes, standing alone and relieved from disturbing side issues would leave our present constitution well nigh perfect in its provisions. That which had been approved by the severest tests of time and experience in older states was taken as a guide in the formulating of this instrument. The rights of individuals are fully protected, and it is expressly provided in the Bill of Rights that the enumeration of rights therein contained shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and that all powers not herein expressly delegated remain with the people. The several articles relating to the distribution of the powers of the State Government, Executive Department, Judiciary, Revenue and Finance, Education, and State, County and Municipal Indebtedness, when changed as above indicated, will stand the severest criticism. The article relaing to Corporations, Railroad, Municipal and Miscellaneous, with its carefully guarded limitations and restrictions as to their rights or grants of power, is such as to place them entirely subject to your control and could not well be strengthened.

In conclusion it may be said that under the present Constitu-

tion the power preserved to and vested in the people is absolute, and it therefore follows that changes as needed should be made by amendment and not through the expensive medium of a Constitutional Convention.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

A condensed history of the several grants of land made by the general government to the State for educational and other purposes will prove of interest.

The Enabling Act passed by Congress, and approved by the President April 19th, 1864, entitled an act to enable the people of the Territory of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with other states, embodied provisions making grants of land as follows: For common school purposes, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township, or their equivalent in other lands, under which we have received for this purpose 2,745,010 acres. For public buildings, a grant of twenty entire sections, amounting to 12,800 acres. For the erection of a Penitentiary, fifty entire sections, amounting to 32,000 acres. For the use and support of a State University, seventy-two sections, amounting to 46,080 acres. Location of salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or contiguous to each, 46,080 acres. From these saline lands the legislature, by an act approved June 20th, 1867, entitled "An act to locate, establish, and endow a State Normal School," selected and caused to be set apart as an endowment for said school twenty sections, amounting to 12,800 acres. An act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, including military tactics, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and

Representative in Congress", under which provision we received for the use and support of an Agricultural College 90,000 acres of land. An act of the Legislature, which took effect June 24th, 1867, united the Agricultural College and State University as one institution. The very full and comprehensive tables contained in the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings present the exact status of these several grants of land, giving the number of acres unsold, the number of acres under lease and sale contracts respectively, and the amount credited to the several funds arising from the sale of lands, and the income thereof.

The property in the city of Lincoln reported in my last message as in bad condition, and as returning but small revenue to the school fund, has been sold for the sum of $22,500, which is drawing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. In the matter of lots in the city of Lincoln, owned by the state, and to which the attention of the Legislature has heretofore been directed, it is recommended by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and concurred in by me, that said lots, 306 in number, be sold, and the proceeds applied toward the finishing of the Capitol building. Action can be taken in this matter only as provided by the Legislature. Your attention is called to the resolution of the Board of Educational Lands and Funds, recommending such action by the Legislature as may be necessary for the protection of the lessees and purchasers of the educational lands heretofore leased without having been first advertised and offered at public sale. A description of these lands will be found in the report of Land Commissioner. The school fund has been fully protected, and it will be your duty to furnish all needed protection to these innocent lessees and purchasers. The question of whether lands that are appraised below the minimum price at which they may be sold under the constitution shall be offered for sale before they are subject to lease has never been passed

upon by our courts, and the question is one that involves grave doubt. The safer construction of the law has been followed, save as above, and all lands advertised and offered for sale before leasing them. The labor of this department has increased rapidly from year to year, and you should provide additional clerical force as requested. The severe test of actual comparison will convince any who may doubt that the school lands and funds of Nebraska are in condition second to those of no other State, and such as may well excite the envy of others who, having received the same munificent grants, have managed them less wisely. With the foundation thus safely laid, we need feel no further apprehension as to the cause of popular education in Nebraska.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

While the question of railroad legislation has been for years a fruitful theme for discussion, the laws enacted prior to the session of 1885 were of little practical utility, and afforded small relies for the honestly entertained grievances of the people, some of which were well founded. This question demands at the hands of a legislative body a most thorough consideration of all interests involved. There exists between the people of the State and the railroads a community of interest that should be kept constantly in view, and which, if given its proper weight, will, in the settlement of points at issue, result in good to both. The wisdom of a properly constituted commission, with power to arbitrate and decide between the people and the railroads upon existing matters of difference is no longer questioned. The system is approved; the only difference being with reference to the extent of its powers. The law passed at the last session of the legislature providing for a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and defining their duties and powers, while not as radical in its provisions as

desired by some, was nevertheless a step in the right direction, and has been productive of good to the people. The report of this board, "containing such facts, statements, and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the system of railroad transportation in this State, and its relation to the general business of the citizens of the State, and such suggestions and recommendations in respect thereto" as have seemed to them appropriate, and as required by law, has been filed with the Governor, and, as it seems to me, needs only a careful reading to convince the intelligent and unprejudiced mind of the value of their work. Their discussion of existing laws is thorough, and their presentation of the intricate and weighty questions embraced in the subject of transportation rates, is strong and able. The several suggestions and recommendations contained in this report embody the results of study and investigation upon the part of the commissioners, and should have great weight. Within the State your powers are clearly defined and undisputed, but for needed protection of inter-state commerce we look to the National Legislature. The bill reported by the conference committee of the two houses of Congress upon this subject, providing for a National Commission, and its provisions relating to special rates or rebates, pooling, publication of schedules relating to passenger and freight rates, and notice of change in rates, penalties for violation of law, and defining the powers of said commission, contains in substance the weight of opinion of representative men from widely separated sections of the country, and from all of the leading branches of industry, as given before the Senate committee on inter-state commerce.

With the work that has been already done by the states, and action as above indicated by the National Legislature, it would seem that this troublesome problem would in a measure be solved. As in all other matters, we reach perfection in law only through experimental stages. Too radical legislation is the danger. Such

conservative action should be had as will result in a just and equitable determination of this matter.

REPORTS AND STATEMENTS TRANSMITTED.

In compliance with section 22, article 5 of the constitution, I herewith transmit the biennial reports of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Adjutant General, State Librarian, Principal of the Institution for the Blind, Principal of Deaf and Dumb Institute, Superintendent of the Reform School, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, Institute for Feeble Minded Youth, Warden of State Penitentiary, Principal of the State Normal School, and Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska. Also transmitted are the annual reports of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, Live Stock Sanitary Commission, Board of Fish Commissioners, State Agricultural Society, State Horticultural Society, and State Historical Society.

Appended hereto and made a part of this Message will be found the following tabular statements: Register of convicts discharged from November 30th, 1884, to November 30th, 1886. Pardons and commutations granted and remission of fines. Statement of insurance policies now in force covering property and buildings belonging to the State. Report of expenditures for the executive office for the two years ending November 30th, 1886. Statement of moneys received from the general government and paid into the state treasury during the two years ending December 31st, 1886. Statement of railroads in the State, giving name, number of miles, the assessed valuation per mile, and total assessed valuation of railroads. Statement giving number of miles of railroad constructed in the state duing the years 1885 and 1886. Statement showing the appropriations needed for the operating

expenses of the government from the 31st day of March, 1887, to the 31st day of March, 1889. Statement showing the balance of each fund remaining in the State treasury November 30th, 1884, the receipts and disbursements to November 30th, 1886, and the balance remaining in the state treasury November 30th, 1886.

CONCLUSION.

Nebraska, passing through the days of infancy and youth, long since entered into the period of vigorous life, and stands to-day among the prosperous and prominent commonwealths of the nation.

In material progress and upon all lines of development, the strides of improvement have been without precedent. The changes that have been inwrought into her history are marvelous and far-reaching. The throb of progress, filling all occupations, stimulating all industries, intensifying all activities, is strong and constant.

That my services have been given to the State at so prosperous a time in its history, will be to me a pleasant memory. The many courtesies and acts of kindness received at the hands of those who have been co-workers with me in the discharge of public duty, call for my hearty and sincere thanks which are hereby returned. To those who in the bestowal of their confidence have so honored me, to the people, from whom this great trus- was received, I wish, before closing my relations with the Executive Office, to make profound acknowledgment; and in concluding my message, to express the wish and hope that the future of Nebraska may, under the continued guidance of the Ruler of nations, be that of peace, happiness, and prosperity uninterrupted.

JAMES W. DAWES.

Executive Chamber, Lincoln,
January 6th, 1887.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

John H. Rustermeyer, convicted of murder at the May term of the District court for Madison county, A.D. 1878, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Received at prison May 6th, 1878. Pardoned March 9th, 1885.

Charles Fugit, convicted of horse stealing and shooting at the March term of the District Court for Lincoln county, A.D. 1879, and sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary. Received at prison March 29th, 1879. Pardoned Sune 15th, 1885.

Daniel B. Muir, convicted of burglary at the November term of the District Court for Clay county, A.D. 1880, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Received at prison November 22d, 1880. Pardoned August 5th, 1885.

Alva Pound, convicted of manslaughter at the October Term of the District Court for Lancaster county, A.D. 1885, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Pardoned November 14th, 1885.

Abraham Ames, convicted of horse stealing at the March term of the District Court for Lancaster county, A.D. 1882, and sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary. Received at prison March 16th, 1882. Pardoned January 1st, 1886.

William Eugster, convicted of robbery at the June term of the District court for Franklin county, A.D. 1879, and sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary. Received at prison June 13th, 1879. Pardoned November 25th, 1886.

Wilhelm Grefe, convicted of assault and battery before J. B. Berger, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Nemaha, October 16th, 1885, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars. Fine remitted December 14th, 1885.

Peter Fox, convicted of "breaking into a house in the night time and committing personal violence," at the March term of the district court for Adams county, A.D. 1884, and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail and to pay a fine of $300. Fine and imprisonment remitted June 26th, 1886.

RGEISTER OF CONVICTS

In Prison Nov. 30, 1886.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	Sentence. Y	Sentence. M	Committed.
33	T. C. Foster	60	Otoe	Murder	li	fe	Oct. 1, 1800
45	Ho Kaw	36	Dixon	Murder	li	fe	Nov. 19, 1877
74	F Frank	62	Douglas	Murder	li	fe	Dec. 18, 1871
84	J. Whitewater	40	Jefferson	Murder	li	fe	April 24, 1872
175	W. Harden	38	Otoe.	Murder	25		Sept. 20, 1875
298	John Carr	32	Cheyenne	Murder	li	fe	April 7, 1877
270	John Kountz	59	Richardson	Murder	25		Aprl 11, 1877
272	M. Fillion	41	Lincoln	Murder	li	fe	April 19, 1877
300	H. Smalley	40	Lincoln	Murder	li	fe	Oct. 10, 1877
331	John Nelson	37	Buffalo	Arson	20		May 18, 1878
336	W. Clough	48	York	Murder	li	fe	June 11, 1878
376	James Burke	45	Douglas	Murder	12		Dec. 13, 1878
377	Ed McGrand	34	Cheyenne	Murder	li	fe	Dec. 23, 1878
378	G. W. Allington	31	Cheyenne	Shooting kill	10		Dec. 23, 1878
425	J. W. Cole	28	Franklin	Robbery	15		June 13, 1879
426	H. Mayer	37	Franklin	Robbery	15		June 13, 1879
447	H. A. Schlenker	39	Lancaster	Murder	14	1	Nov. 3, 1879
480	C. F. Wilkerson	35	Franklin	Murder	li	fe	Mar. 31, 1880
492	J. W. McElvoy	25	Adams	Murder	li	fe	May 12, 1880
493	M. Granger	31	Seward	Murder	10		May 15, 1880
494	J. Granger	23	Seward	Murder	10		May 15, 1880
513	F. D. White	31	Furnas	Murder	li	fe	Oct. 12, 1880
516	A. S. Holloway	34	Kearney	Forgery	10		Oct. 22, 1880
528	Burt Newton	27	Lincoln	Assisting rape	10		Nov. 8, 1880
538	J. H. Moore	28	Clay	Attempting rape	12		Nov. 22, 1880
566	T. F. Flynn	44	Franklin	Burglary	8		April 1, 1881
567	G. A. Cunningham	57	Franklin	Burglary	8		April 1, 1881
580	O. J. Merrill	30	Clay	Burglary	1		May 31, 1881
587	C. P. Comstock	42	York	Rape	li	fe	June 22, 1881
595	W. D. Yingst	26	Lincoln	Shooting kill	12		Oct. 5, 1881
602	G. A. Frink	40	Red Willow	Horse stealing	10		Oct. 31, 1881
606	C. C. Cooper	30	Howard	Horse stealing	10		Nov. 10, 1881
613	J. Heraldsky	29	Colfax	Murder	li	fe	Nov. 17, 1881
615	W. Cramer	35	Cass	Rape	7		Nov. 19, 1881
616	W. Twiselton	33	Lincoln	Horse stealing	12		Nov. 30, 1881
617	O. P. Jones	35	Lincoln	Horse stealing	12		Nov. 30, 1881
623	T. S. Gray	31	Keith	Robbery	10		March 1, 1882
630	F. Denman	37	Lancaster	Murder	9		March 18, 1882
639	E. Heady	36	Johnson	Manslaughter	7		March 28, 1882
640	H. W. Hall	31	Cheyenne	Murder	li	fe	April 5, 1882
641	H. B. Coyne	33	Cheyenne	Murder	li	fe	April 5, 1882
642	J. M. Lewis	29	Cheyenne	Shooting kill	20		April 5, 1882
644	J. H. Page	46	Cheyenne	Manslaughter	10		April 5, 1882
654	H. Tedrahn	22	Howard	Murder	20		April 24, 1882
663	N. Godfredtsen	35	Valley	Murder	20		May 20, 1882
690	J. Dustin	39	Webster	Horse stealing	10		Nov. 17, 1882
692	A. Patrick	58	Seward	Murder	li	fe	Nov. 20, 1882
700	Wm. Bell	28	Lincoln	Grand Larceny	7		Dec. 7, 1882
704	G. Wheeler	30	York	Grand Larceny	6		Feb. 5, 1883
707	C. Woodruff	39	York	Grand Larceny	7		Feb. 5, 1883
710	L. Howard	31	Lancaster	Burglary	10		March 9, 1883
711	W. Clifton	42	Lancaster	Burglary	5		March 9, 1883
712	J. Barnell	43	Lancaster	Rape	li	fe	March 9, 1883
714	C. E. Gridley	28	Saline	Shooting kill	13		March 17, 1883
718	M. Moriarity	25	Platte	Rape	6		April 5, 1883
729	D. Moser	24	Butler	Horse stealing	5		May 21, 1883
730	J. Greenholtz	24	Butler	Horse stealing	5		May 21, 1883
732	E. Bradshaw	52	Gage	Murder	li	fe	May 28, 1883
733	E. Pepperkorn	35	Washington	Rape	10		June 1, 1883
735	J. Babcock	25	Adams	Manslaughter	10		June 14, 1883
737	P. King	25	Keith	Shooting kill	5		June 22, 1883
740	M. R Brown	38	Buffalo	Manslaughter	10		July 12, 1883
741	R. H. Lovett	31	Douglas	Robbery	6		July 14, 1883
744	W. J. Duncan	32	Douglas	Attempt rape	15		July 14, 1883
745	H. Williams	21	Douglas	Robbery	9		July 14, 1883
749	S. Binfield	26	Hall	Manslaughter.	10		Sept. 11 1883
751	Geo. Swain	36	Dodge	Assault to kill	5		Oct. 7, 1883
753	J. Craven	26	Saline	Horse stealing	5		Oct. 20, 1883

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

In Prison November 30, 1886.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	Sentence. Y	Sentence. M	Committed.
754	Frank Hair	31	Kearney	Horse stealing	6		Oct. 26, 1883
759	G. McCasland	31	Lancaster	Robbery	5		Nov. 3, 1883
760	J. Williams	24	Lancaster	Robbery	4	6	Nov. 3, 1883
762	E. Shatto	36	Douglas	Murder	20		Nov. 16, 1883
763	T. J. Brown	21	Burt	Robbery	4		Nov. 20, 1883
765	R. A. McKee	46	Fillmore	Forgery	10		Dec. 4, 1883
768	F. H. White	33	Buffalo	Forgery	15		Dec. 25, 1883
770	J. Gleason	35	Douglas	Robbery	9		Jan. 4, 1884
771	J. R. Polin	33	Cass	Murder	li	fe	Jan. 25, 1884
772	Geo. W. Hart	37	Hall	Murder	li	fe	Feb. 1, 1884
776	Fred Fay	27	Lancaster	Horse stealiog	5		March 6, 1884
777	Wm. Fay	25	Lancaster	Horse stealing	5		March 6, 1884
779	A. Culberson	28	Brown	Horse stealing	8		March 6, 1884
780	W. Morris	29	Brown	Horse stealing	7		March 10, 1884
781	C. H. Lewis	25	Lancaster	Forgery	4		March 10, 1884
782	J. Kendall	25	Gage	Burglary	3		March 10, 1884
784	W. H. Reid	54	Gage	Manslaughter	10		March 10, 1884
789	N. Sayles	20	Lancaster	Forgery	2		March 13, 1884
795	H. Grayson	25	Wayne	Burglary	3		April 11, 1884
797	S. Stucker	28	Washington	Grand larceny	3	9	April 15, 1884
805	George Lewis	22	Madison	Horse stealing	4		May 12, 1884
806	H. Lewis	19	Madison	Horse stealing	4		May 12, 1884
807	J. W. Grandson	21	Madison	Horse stealing	3		May 12, 1884
810	H. Judiker	28	Clay	Grand larceny	5		May 16, 1884
815	A. C. Stover	24	Lincoln	Horse stealing	6		June 5, 1884
816	W. O. Cox	35	Wheeler	Manslaughter	5		June 9, 1884
820	W. Johnson	21	Furnas	Burglary	5		July 9, 1884
821	T. J. Johnson	35	Harlan	Burglary	6		July 19, 1884
822	C. W. Burdett	28	Harlan	Burglary	6		July 19, 1884
823	J. A. Cooper	25	York	Grand larceny	3	6	July 23, 1884
824	C. A. Willmore	23	Madison	Manslaughter	6		Aug. 7, 1884
828	Geo. Contant	22	Douglas	Embezzlement	2		Aug. 8, 1884
830	E Henry	32	Douglas	Manslaughter	10		Aug. 8, 1884
832	H. Williams	27	Douglas	Burglary	4		Aug. 8, 1884
833	Jack Kinney	19	Douglas	Assault to kill	4		Aug. 8, 1884
837	Orion Webb	20	Brown	Assault to kill	10		Sept. 18, 1884
839	Z. Alderman	29	Brown	Manslaughter	10		Sept. 18, 1884
840	C. W. Scott	18	Saline	Forgery	3		Sept. 20, 1884
841	J. Fager	29	Saline	Rape	12		Sept. 20, 1884
843	Wm. Riffle	28	Gage	Manslaughter	7		Sept. 25, 1884
846	J. McLain	28	Otoe	Grand larceny	6		Sept 29, 1884
849	P. Lytle	25	Otoe	Forgery	3		Sept. 29, 1884
850	W. Strauss	21	Jefferson	Horse stealing	3		Oct. 1, 1884
857	B. F. Cobb	36	Lancaster	Forgery	3		Nov. 7, 1884
858	W. A. Akers	49	Lancaster	Arson	6		Nov. 8, 1884
860	H. White	32	Nemaha	Grand larceny	3		Nov. 11, 1884
861	Eugene Gibbs	29	Dawson	Horse stealing	4		Nov. 12, 1884
862	A. Jackson	45	Lancaster	Grand larceny	5		Nov. 17, 1884
865	Wm. Davis	30	Douglas	Shooting wound	5		Nov. 21, 1884
866	J. Thomas	23	Douglas	Burglary	4		Nov. 21, 1884
868	J. J. Heller	29	Dodge	False pretenses	3		Nov. 21, 1884
873	W. Hendrickson	28	Sarpy	Burglary	3		Dec. 10, 1884
874	J. Smith	36	Sarpy	Burglary	3		Dec. 10, 1884
879	H. M. Hill	3	Cheyenne	Forgery	4		Dec. 14. 1884
881	E. Mombert	34	Butler	Grand larceny	3		Dec. 15, 1884
885	J. Givins	25	Cass	Burglary	3		Dec. 24, 1884
887	J. B. Bader	22	Lancaster	Robbery	4		Jan. 3, 1885
888	D. W. Dodson	50	Douglas	Embezzlement	4		Jan. 3, 1885
889	Geo. Brutto	28	Douglas	Grand larceny	4		Jan. 3, 1885
890	Joseph Cook	23	Webster	Murder	li	fe	Jan. 11, 1885
891	J. Kubik,	42	Buffalo	Shooting	13		Jan. 19, 1885
892	J. Larson	25	Buffalo	False pretense	4		Jan. 19, 1885
893	F. Held	22	Colfax	Obstructing Railroad	10		Jan. 21, 1885
894	W. Kelley	36	Hall	Grand larceny	2	6	Feb. 16, 1885
895	J. Barrett	38	Hall	Assault to rape	5		Feb. 16, 1885
896	H. Knabraux	48	Hall	Grand larceny	2	6	Feb. 16. 1885
897	Jack Winters	27	Dodge	Assault to rape	4		Feb. 19, 1885
905	B. Fitzsimmons	29	Lancaster	Manslaughter	5		March 25, 1885

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

In Prison November 30, 1886.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	Sentence. Y	Sentence. M	Committed.
906	Wm. Gazolo	48	Douglas	Murder	25		March 27, 1885
908	F. Grabney	26	Douglas	Murder	10		March 27, 1885
909	Frank J. Clark	28	Douglas	False pretense	4		March 27, 1885
915	A. W. Webber	39	Platte	Assault to rape	10		April 10, 1885
914	R. B. Eastling	22	Platte	Assault to rob	8		April 13, 1885
918	Wm. Hall	46	Washington	Rape	10		April 14, 1885
919	O. C. Smith	25	Washington	Grand larceny	4		April 14, 1885
920	W. V. Nickles	43	Otoe	Forgery	3		April 17, 1885
922	E. Betts	38	Otoe	Horse stealing	2		April 17, 1885
923	W. Rose	24	Jefferson	Burglary	2	6	April 20, 1885
924	G. W. Freeman	21	York	Horse stealing	7		April 23, 1885
925	W. S. Smith	57	Johnson	Forgery	5		May 4, 1885
926	True B. Nash	23	Clay	Forgery	3		May 9, 1885
927	J. Steavson	21	Colfax	Grand larceny	2		May 12, 1885
928	C. N. Chandler	31	Platte	Horse stealing	5		May 13, 1885
930	F. Williams	19	Cass	Assault to rob	5		May 14, 1885
931	J. Yoeman	34	Hamilton	Incest	5		May 14, 1885
932	A. Brockway	26	Custer	Horse stealing	2		May 24, 1885
934	J. F. Cullen	34	Saunders	Bigamy	3		May 28, 1885
935	Jonas Castile	31	Seward	Rape	7		June 1, 1885
941	Geo. Howard	26	Lancaster	Burglary	3		June 15, 1885
943	Wm. Duffy	21	Lancaster	Grand larceny	3		June 16, 1885
944	J. Davis	23	Lancaster	Grand larceny	3		June 16, 1885
947	E. Colby	36	Hamilton	Burglary	2	6	June 20, 1885
949	S. Mundell	28	Hamilton	Burglary	2	6	June 20, 1885
950	R. Shull	20	Hamilton	Burglary	2	6	June 20, 1885
951	C. Rumley	24	Hamilton	Burglary	2	6	June 20, 1885
952	F. Colby	19	Hamilton	Burglary	2	6	June 20, 1885
954	C. M. Lee	27	Red Willow	3-card monte	2		June 24, 1885
957	D. Spearman	20	Webster	Burglary	2		July 1, 1885
959	G. Butler	25	Lancaster	Robbery	4		July 17, 1885
961	S. D. Long	25	Custer	Manslaughter	4	6	July 19, 1885
963	J. M. Woodmark	23	Cuming	Forgery	3		July 30, 1885
965	Peter Young	30	Douglas	Robbery	3		Aug. 6, 1885
966	P. Lofgren	25	Douglas	Forgery	3		Aug. 6, 1885
968	J. Wilson	33	Douglas	Burglary	7		Aug. 6, 1885
069	H. C. Philipps	35	Douglas	Forgery	6		Aug. 6, 1885
970	Leon Perro	29	Douglas	Shooting kill	8		Aug. 6, 1885
972	W. Lyons	28	Douglas	Sodomy	6		Aug. 6, 1885
973	Pat Gibson	50	Douglas	Forgery	6		Aug. 6, 1885
975	D. Crellin	60	Cuming	Manslaughter	10		Aug. 13, 1885
957	T. Patton	23	Greeley	Burglary	1	6	Sept. 10, 1885
978	Gus Johson	23	Hall	Burglary	2		Sept. 17, 1885
979	J Ryan	20	Hall	Burglary	2		Sept. 17, 1885
780	Joe Wilson	23	Cass	Assault	3		Oct. 10, 1885
981	Isaac Wilson	30	Nuckolls	Issuing forged note	3		Oct. 13, 1885
985	A. D. Loring	35	Burt	Forgery	1		Oct. 14, 1885
987	J. Brocks	24	Kearney	Burglary	4		Oct. 15, 1885
988	S. D. King	25	Kearney	Grand larceny	2		Oct. 15, 1885
989	A. Workman	23	Clay	Horse stealing	3		Oct. 30, 1885
990	Wm. Siwell	30	Clay	Horse stealing	3		Oct. 30, 1885
992	R. C. Blair	26	Dixon	Murder	li	fe	Nov. 7, 1885
983	Jerry Irwin	20	Lancaster	Horse stealing	2		Nov. 9, 1885
997	Geo. Ginger	31	Cheyenne	Manslaughter	10		Nov. 14, 1885
998	J. Kelley	23	Douglas	Mayhem	2		Nov. 20, 1885
999	J. Russell	22	Douglas	Burglary	1	6	Nov. 20, 1885
1000	H. Brennan	24	Douglas	Robbery	5		Nov. 20, 1885
1001	Thos. Smith	61	Douglas	Forgery	2		Nov. 20, 1885
1002	F. Martin	20	Douglas	Grand larceny	2		Nov. 20, 1885
1006	A. McKenna	22	Douglas	Robbery	5		Nov. 20, 1885
1008	A. Kimbrough	38	Saunders	Stabbing	2		Nov. 27, 1885
1009	S. Granger	28	Dodge	Grand larceny	1	6	Dec. 1, 1885
1014	A. Dykes	23	Sarpy	Burglary	6		Dec. 14, 1885
1015	Wm. Hike	25	Sarpy	Burglary	6		Dec. 14, 1885
1016	I. J. McVey	25	Sarpy	Grand larceny	1		Dec. 14, 1885
1017	Mark Miller	17	York	Shooting	2		Dec. 14, 1885
1019	E. Felton	25	Holt	Horse stealing	2		Dec. 22, 1885
1020	Chas. Kostner	28	Butler	Manslaughter	3		Dec. 28, 1885

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

In Prison November 30, 1886.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	Sentence. Y	Sentence. M	Committed.
1021	J. Smith	38	Buffalo	False person	2		Dec. 29, 1885
1022	L. Brogan	30	Holt	Attempt rape	5		Dec. 30, 1885
1023	Leroy Clark	20	Holt	Burglary	1		Jan. 12, 1886
1024	C. Crouchy	39	Cheyenne	Assault to kill	7		Jan. 14, 1886
1026	J. Moore	31	Gage	Forgery	1		Feb. 20, 1886
1027	G. Lillie	21	Gage	Attempt rape	2		Feb. 20, 1886
1028	L. Dillon	23	Dawes	Grand larceny	1	6	Feb. 23, 1886
1029	Ed. Parker	23	Hall	Grand larceny	1		March 5, 1886
1030	F. Harrell	19	Hall	Grand larceny	1		March 5, 1886
1031	O. Sides	18	Hall	Grand larceny	1		March 5, 1886
1032	Julius Berg	37	Dodge	Utt. forged note	3		March 9, 1886
1033	Geo. E. Parks	34	Dodge	Perjury	4		March 9, 1886
1034	W. Miller	22	Lancaster	Grand larceny	1		March 10, 1886
1035	John Brown	54	Lancaster	Forgery	1		March 11, 1886
1036	W. H. Richards	32	Gage	Embezzlement	3		March 15, 1886
1037	J. Patterson	39	Lancaster	Stabbing	5		March 17, 1886
1038	Wm. Tridle	39	Furnas	Attempt rape	5		March 20, 1886
1039	I. E. Montgomery	26	Lancaster	Horse stealing	1		March 23, 1886
1040	Ed. Emery	8	Brown	Horse stealing	1		March 23, 1886
1041	G. Spracklin	20	Brown	Horse stealing	1		March 23, 1886
1042	Wm. Level	27	Richardson	Horse stealing	3		March 24, 1886
1043	H. Paulson	57	Cherry	Murder	15		March 28, 1886
1044	A. Lambert	37	Brown	Attempt rape	15		April 2, 1886
1045	P. H. McGuire	30	Seward	Horse stealing	2		April 8, 1886
1046	Ora Fisher	24	Merrick	Burglary	2		April 8, 1886
1047	J. Anderson	37	Otoe	Burglary	1		April 12, 1886
1048	J. Simpson	31	Otoe	Burglary	1		April 12, 1886
1049	T. Houlihan	24	Otoe	Burglary	1		April 12, 1886
1050	Chas. Tracey	34	Douglas	Rec. stolen property	1	6	April 12, 1886
1051	Pat. Boyland	19	Douglas	Burglary	1	6	April 12, 1886
1052	Jacob Ramge	24	Douglas	Forgery	1	6	April 12, 1886
1053	A. F. Peterson	36	Douglas	Horse stealing	1	6	April 12, 1886
1054	Max Reese	25	Douglas	False pretense	1		April 12, 1886
1055	Geo. Thompson	25	Douglas	Burglary	2		April 12, 1886
1056	J. Duncan	19	Antelope	Cutting trees	1		April 15, 1886
1057	Geo. Callen	48	Sherman	Shooting	1		April 16, 1886
1058	Mark Hall	34	Nemaha	Manslaughter	2		April 16, 1886
1059	J. Collins	18	Nemaha	Grand larceny	1		April 16, 1886
1060	F. Jones	23	Cuming	Shooting	2	6	April 19, 1886
1061	Got. Texter	55	Washington	Burglary	1	6	April 19, 1886
1062	J. Pfeifer	21	Seward	Grand larceny	1	8	April 27, 1886
1063	A. Woodford	34	Burt	Burglary	1		April 29, 1886
1064	C. Wilcox	24	Burt	False pretense	3		April 29, 1886
1065	C. G. Herald	54	Lancaster	Fraud	2		April 9, 1886
1066	Chas. Metzger	43	Thayer	Manslaughter	3	6	May 3, 1886
1067	R. A. Jones	26	Thayer	Forgery	3		May 3; 1886
1068	Ed. Fimple	25	Cass	Horse stealing	5		May 4, 1886
1069	Ben Fimple	20	Cass	Horse stealing	3		May 4, 1886
1070	K. Endresdaat	28	Sarpy	Horse stealing	2		May 7, 1886
1071	Thos. Walls	22	Buffalo	Grand larceny	1		May 12, 1888
1073	Louis Hall	45	Cheyenne	Forgery	1		May 15, 1886
1074	J. H. Ryan	30	Lancaster	Grand larceny	2		June 7, 1886
1075	Carrie Hayes	28	Lancaster	Cutting	1	6	June 7, 1886
1076	Ray Ryan	27	Lancaster	Forgery	1		June 8, 1886
1077	C. Rogers	39	Lancaster	Grand larceny	2		June 9, 1886
1078	J. R. Wilcox	30	Lancaster	Robbery	3		June 10, 1886
1079	R. Doe	26	Lancaster	Burglary	2		June 11, 1886
1080	M, Sadon	41	Lancaster	Assault	2		June 14, 1886
1081	N. Holstein	25	Lancaster	Burglary	1		June 14, 1886
1082	J. Connors	22	Lancaster	Burglary	1	6	June 14, 1886
1083	R. Lanahan	23	Dodge	Cutting to kill	1	6	June 14, 1886
1084	Wm. Shea	32	Dodge	Assault to kill	1	6	June 14, 1886
1085	Geo. Davis	24	Adams	False pretense	1		June 14, 1886
1086	Geo. Murray	23	Custer	Bigamy	1		June 23, 1886
1087	D. Mackechine	25	Custer	Forgery	1	6	June 23, 1886
1088	Nellie Daekart	21	Custer	Bigamy	1		June 23, 1886
1089	James Lee	41	Richardson	Grand larceny	1		June 28, 1886
1090	F. Smiley	26	Douglas	Grand larceny	5		July 22, 1886

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

In Prison November 30, 1886.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	Sentence Y	Sentence M	Committed.
1091	F. Knight	19	Douglas	Forgery	2		July 22, 1886
1092	G. Smith	21	Douglas	Grand larceny	5		July 22, 1886
1093	Harry Ward	26	Douglas	Burglary	6		July 22, 1886
1094	T. Ballard	56	Douglas	Murder	li fe		Ju y 22, 1886
1095	H. C. Terry	40	Douglas	Utt. forged check	7		July 22, 1886
1096	E. Fitzgerald	28	Douglas	Robbery	7		July 22, 1886
1097	Frank Boyd	35	Douglas	Grand larceny	5		July 22, 1886
1098	Milrey Worl	23	Gage	Burglary	1		Aug. 31, 1886
1099	J. J. Lozier	16	Jefferson	Burglary	6		Sept. 13, 1886
1100	J. Gibbons	20	Jefferson	Burglary	2		Sept. 13, 1886
1101	P. Nelson	20	Cass	Grand larceny	1		Oct. 2, 1886
1102	Frank Adams	40	Cass	Forgery	1	6	Oct. 2, 1886
1103	Frcese Belles	19	Holt	Horse stealing	1	3	Oct. 6, 1886
1104	J. M. Frost	27	Gage	Horse stealing	1	6	Oct. 9, 1886
1105	J. Bell	26	Dawson	Shooting	10		Oct. 10, 1886
1106	A. Rudobeck	57	Cass	Grand larceny	1	6	Oct. 11, 1886
1107	Chas. McNeely	22	Cass	Grand larceny	1	6	Oct. 11, 1886
1108	H. Cannon	23	Cass	Grand larceny	2		Oct. 11, 1886
1109	Sam'l Dishong	32	Cass	Grand larceny	2		Oct. 11, 1886
1110	H. Dishong	23	Cass	Grand larceny	1	6	Oct. 11, 1886
1111	P. Burke	27	Saline	Grand larceny	2		Oct. 12, 1886
1112	C. F. Howard	49	Douglas	Horse stealing	1	6	Oct. 12, 1886
1113	W. J. Morris	26	Merrick	Embezzlement	2		Oct. 19, 1886
1114	A. D. Fobes	43	Hitchcock	False pretense	1		Oct. 21, 1886
1115	J. C, Hamilton	26	Richardson	Robbery	1		Oct. 22, 1886
1116	Martin Cook	19	Nuckolls	Grand larceny	2	6	Oct. 22, 1886
1117	John Brown	22	Polk	Grand larceny	1	2	Oct. 25, 1886
1118	A. G. Haterius	29	Clay	Forgery	1		Oct. 25, 1886
1119	Frank White	27	Clay	Grand larceny	1	6	Oct. 25, 1886
1120	P. Johnson	34	Cuming	Shooting	5		Oct. 28, 1886
1121	Ed. Sealls	18	Sherman	Forgery	1		Oct. 28, 1886
1123	Paul Newman	28	Washington	Utt. forged note	8		Nov. 4, 1886
1123	E. D. Br dley	30	Washington	Utt. forged note	10		Nov. 4, 1886
1124	J. E. Pugh	26	Lancaster	Assault	2		Nov. 4, 1886
1125	J. Mansfield	29	Lancaster	Burglary	7		Nov. 5, 1886
1126	Jas. Carlstead	21	Lancaster	Grand larceny	2	6	Nov. 6, 1886
1127	Wm. Duval	26	Lancaster	Assault	3		Nov. 8, 1886
1128	Louis Brown	30	Lancaster	Burglary	2	6	Nov. 9, 1886
1129	J. H. Prockelton	29	Lancaster	Robbery	3		Nov. 10, 1886
1130	Josie Herr	22	Cherry	Rec. stolen property	1		Nov. 11, 1886
1131	Lorenz Lunzer	45	Lancaster	Shooting kill	1	6	Nov. 11, 1886
1132	J. Cummings	33	Lancaster	False pretense	1		Nov. 12, 1886
1133	Wm. Doherty	26	Lancaster	Assault	3		Nov. 13, 1886
1134	Chas Lewin	26	Nemaha	Removing mortg'd prop'y		1	Nov. 15, 1886
1135	Wm. O'Conner	20	Lancaster	Burglary	1		Nov. 15, 1886
1136	Samuel Funk	32	Custer	False pretense	2		Nov. 15, 1886
1137	Jas. Dawson	33	Lancaster	Grand larceny	2	6	Nov. 16, 1886
1138	August Stone	27	Lancaster	Bigamy	3		Nov. 18, 1886
1139	Peter Ring	32	Dixon	Horse stealing	1		Nov. 19, 1886
1140	Wm. Welch	23	Phelps	Attempt rape	2		Nov. 19, 1886
1141	Wm. Conlin	29	Lancaster	Rec stolen property	2	6	Nov. 20, 1886
1142	Elizabeth Conlin	40	Lancaster	Rec. stolen property	1		Nov. 23, 1886
1143	Ed. Shannon	30	Otoe	Robbery	3		Nov. 25, 1886
1144	John Coogan	24	Otoe	Robbery	2		Nov. 25, 1886
1145	John D. Wait	54	Otoe	Attempt rape	3		Nov. 25, 1886
1146	Tony Norris	24	Otoe	Robbery	3		Nov. 25, 1886

REGISTER OF CONVICTS

Received during the two years ending Nov. 30, 1886.

DATE	NAME	CRIME	COUNTY	Sentence Y	Sentence M
1884.					
Dec. 9	O. D. Guard	Swindling	Lincoln	2	
10	W. Hendrickson	Burglary	Sarpy	3	
10	J. Smith	Burglary	Sarpy	3	
10	H. Bottomley	Forgery	Sarpy	1	
12	J. Smith	Horse stealing	Wheeler	2	
12	H. Swalley	Horse stealing	Wheeler	2	
12	E Witchcraft	Horse stealing	Wheeler	2	
14	H. M. Hill	Forgery	Cheyenne	4	
15	Wm. Preston	Grand larceny	Butler	2	
15	E. Mombert	Grand larceny	Butler	3	
15	W. Spear	Grand larceny	Butler	2	
24	G. Smith	Grand larceny	Cass	2	
24	J. J. Moore	Forgery	Cass	1	
24	J. Given	Burglary	Cass	3	
30	C. Smith	Forgery	Merrick	1	6
1885.					
Jan. 3	J. B. Bader	Robbery	Lancaster	4	
3	D. Dodson	Embezzlement	Douglas	4	
3	G. Brutto	Grand larceny	Douglas	4	
11	J. Cook	Murder	Webster	life	
19	J. Kubik	Shooting	Buffalo	13	
19	J. Larson	Obt. goods on false pretense.	Buffalo	4	
19	F. Held	Obstructing R. R.	Colfax	10	
23	N. Sayles	Forgery	Lancaster	2	
Feb. 16	W. Kelley	Grand larceny	Hall	2	6
16	J. Barrett	Attempt rape	Hall	5	
16	H. Knabraux	Grand larceny	Hall	2	6
19	Jack Winters	Attempt rape	Dodge	4	
Mar. 9	I. W. Wright	Forgery	Gage	1	
9	E. W. Taylor	Burglary	Gage	1	
9	C. Roberts	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6
9	C. Miller	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6
9	C. Erlington	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6
9	J. Tarman	Attempt rape	Buffalo	2	
11	T. Manning	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	
25	B. Fitzsimmons	Manslaughter	Lancaster	5	
27	W. Gazolo	Murder	Douglas	25	
27	A. Johnson	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6
27	F. Grabney	Murder	Douglas	10	
27	F. J. Clark	False pretense	Douglas	4	
Apr. 7	T. Burk	Arson	Richardson	1	6
7	W. LaDuc	Horse stealing	Richardson	1	
10	A. McDonnell	Horse stealing	Richardson	1	6
10	J. Smith	Forgery	Richardson	...	6
10	A. W. Webber	Attempt rape	Platte	10	
11	F. J Lamberson	Horse stealing	Otoe	1	
13	R. B. Eastling	Assault to rob	Platte	8	
14	H. Carpenter	Assault to kill	Kearney	1	
14	W. Hall	Rape	Washington	10	
14	O. C. Smith	Grand larceny	Washington	4	
17	W. V. Nickles	Forgery	Otoe	3	
17	A. Freet	Cutting	Otoe	1	6
17	E. Betts	Horse stealing	Otoe	2	
20	W. Rose	Burglary	Jefferson	2	6
23	G. W. Freeman	Horse stealing	York	7	
May 4	W. S. Smith	Forgery	Johnson	5	
9	T. B. Nash	Forgery	Clay	3	
12	J. Stevenson	Grand larceny	Colfax	2	
13	C. N. Chandler	Horse stealing	Platte	5	
14	J. W. Ehlers	Forgery	Cass	5	
14	F. Williams	Assault to rob	Cass	5	
14	J. Yoeman	Incest	Hamilton	5	
24	A. Brockway	Horse stealing	Custer	2	
24	J. Bailey	Burning hay	Custer	1	6
28	J. F. Cullen	Bigamy	Saunders	3	
June 1	J. Castile	Rape	Seward	7	
3	J. Austin	Burglary	Gage	1	

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

Received during the two years ending Nov. 30, 1886.

DATE		NAME	CRIME	COUNTY	Sentence Y	Sentence M
1885						
June	5	J. Pyle	Rape	Furnas	20	
	6	Gus. Vosberg	Horse stealing	Adams	1	
	8	J. Casey	Cutting	Gage	13	
	14	P. Matthews	Rape	Lancaster	3	
	15	Geo. Howard	Burglary	Lancaster	3	
	15	J. E. McGuire	Burglary	Lancaster	1	
	16	Wm. Duffy	Grand larceny	Lancaster	3	
	16	Jack Davis	Grand larceny	Lancaster	3	
	19	Jas. Burk	Burglary	Richardson	1	
	19	M. Enright	Burglary	Richardson	1	
	20	E. Colb	Burglary	Hamilton	2	6
	20	J. Garrett	Burglary	Hamilton	1	
	20	J. Mundell	Burglary	Hamilton	2	6
	20	R. Shull	Burglary	Hamilton	2	6
	20	C. Rumley	Burglary	Hamilton	2	6
	20	F. Colby	Burglary	Hamilton	2	6
	22	J. O'Brien	Burglary	Richardson	1	
	24	C. M. Lee	3-card monte	Red Willow	2	
	24	C. Bowman	3-card monte	Red Willow	3	
	24	G. W. Pate	False pretense	Red Willow	1	
July	1	D. Spearman	Burglary	Webster	2	
	1	W. T. Comstock	Manslaughter	Cherry	1	
	17	G. Butler	Robbery	Lancaster	4	
	17	W. Koble	Horse stealing	Platte	1	
	19	S. D. Long	Manslaughter	Custer	4	6
	30	F. Jones	Shooting to kill	Cuming	8	
	30	J. M. Woodmark	Forgery	Cuming	3	
Aug.	6	R. I. Skiles	Forgery	Douglas	1	6
	6	P. Young	Highway robbery	Douglas	3	
	6	P. Lofgreen	Forgery	Douglas	3	
	6	Lou Brown	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	
	6	J. Wi son	Burglary	Douglas	7	
	6	H. C. Phillips	Forgery	Douglas	6	
	6	Leon Perro	Shooting to kill	Douglas	8	
	6	J. Hart	Burglary	Douglas	1	6
	6	W. Lyons	Sodomy	Douglas	6	
	6	Pat Gibson	Forgery	Douglas	6	
	6	Clara Thomas	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	
	13	D. Crellin	Manslaughter	Cuming	10	
	20	J. H. Madara	Forgery	York	1	
Sept.	10	Thos. Patton	Burglary	Greeley	1	6
	17	Gus. Johnson	Burglary	Hall	2	
	17	J. Ryan	Burglary	Hall	2	
Oct.	10	Joe Wilson	Assault	Cass	3	
	13	T. Wilson	Iss. forged paper	Nuckolls	3	
	13	J. Cram	Turning switch	Madison	1	
	14	H. Connors	Burglary	Merrick	1	
	14	E. Brady	Burglary	Merrick	1	
	14	A. D. Loring	Forgery	Burt	1	6
	15	G. W. Johnson	Shooting	Gage	1	
	15	J. Brooks	Burglary	Kearney	4	
	15	S. D. King	Grand larceny	Kearney	2	6
	30	A. Workman	Horse stealing	Clay	3	
	30	W. Siwell	Horse stealing	Clay	3	
Nov.	6	H. Herring	Shooting to kill	Platte	1	
	7	R. C. Blair	Murder	Dixon	li	fe
	9	J. Irwin	Horse stealing	Lancaster	2	
	10	W. B. Winslow	Poss. burg. tools	Lancaster	1	
	11	A. Ray	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	
	13	H. Barnes	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	
	16	Geo. Ginger	Manslaughter	Cheyenne	10	
	20	J. Kelley	Mayhem	Douglas	2	
	20	Jas. Russell	Burglary	Douglas	1	6
	20	H. Brennan	Robbery	Douglas	5	
	20	Thos. Smith	Forgery	Douglas	2	
	20	F. Martin	Grand larceny	Douglas	2	
	20	Wm. Wilson	Rec. stolen prop	Douglas	1	
	20	John Harris	Burglary	Douglas	1	

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

Received during the two years ending Nov. 30, 1886.

DATE		NAME	CRIME	COUNTY	Sentence Y	Sentence M
1885						
Nov.	20	W. S. Phelps	Cutting to kill	Douglas	1	
	20	A. McKenna	Robbery	Douglas	5	
	20	Chas. Woods	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	
	27	A. Kimbrough	Stabbing to kill	Saunders	2	
Dec.	1	S. Granger	Grand larceny	Dodge	1	6
	5	J. Hrodesky	Horse stealing	Saunders	1	
	11	F. H. Whiat	Forgery	Pawnee	1	
	12	Chas. S. Wray	Embezzlement	Lancaster	1	
	13	F. Stephenson	Robbery	Cass	3	
	14	A. Dykes	Burglary	Sarpy	6	
	14	Wm. Hike	Burglary	Sarpy	6	
	14	I. J. McVey	Grand larceny	Sarpy	1	6
	14	Mark Miller	Shooting to wound	York	2	
	14	Neal McKenna	Attempt rape	Franklin	1	
	17	M. Worl	Horse stealing	Colfax	3	
	22	E Felton	Horse stealing	Holt	2	6
	18	Chas. Kostner	Manslaughter	Butler	3	
	29	J. Smith	False person	Buffalo	2	
	30	Leroy Brogan	Attempt rape	Holt	5	
1886.						
Jan.	12	Leroy Clark	Burglary	Holt	1	
	14	C. Crouchy	Assault to kill	Cheyenne	7	
	28	F. Hlavac	Sell. mort. prop.	Butler	1	
Feb.	20	John Moore	Forgery	Gage	1	
	20	Geo. Lillie	Attempt rape	Cage	2	
	23	Louis Dillon	Grand larceny	Dawes	1	6
Mar.	5	E. D. Parker	Grand larceny	Hall	1	
	5	F. Harrell	Grand larceny	Hall	1	
	5	O. Sides	Grand larceny	Hall	1	
	9	Julius Berk	Utt. forged note	Dodge	3	
	9	Geo. E. Parks	Perjury	Dodge	4	
	10	W. Miller	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	
	11	John Brown	Forgery	Lancaster	1	
	15	W. H. Richards	Embezzlement	Gage	3	
	17	J. Patterson	Stabbing to kill	Lancaster	5	
	20	Wm. Tridle	Attempt rape	Furnas	5	
	23	I. E, Montgomery	Horse stealing	Lancaster	1	
	23	Ed. Emary	Horse stealing	Brown	1	
	33	Geo. Spraklin	Horse stealing	Brown	1	
	24	Wm. Level	Horse stealing	Richardson	3	
	28	H. Paulson	Murder	Cherry	15	
Apr.	2	A. Lambert	Attempt rape	Brown	15	
	8	P. H. McGuire	Horse stealing	Seward	2	
	8	Ora Fisher	Burglary	Merrick	2	
	12	Jas. Anderson	Burglary	Otoe	1	
	12	Jas. Simpson	Burglary	Otoe	1	
	12	Thos. Houlihan	Burglary	Otoe	1	
	12	Chas. Tracey	Rec. stolen prop.	Douglas	1	6
	12	P. Boyland	Burglary	Douglas	1	6
	12	J. Ramge	Forgery	Douglas	1	6
	12	A. F. Peterson	Horse stealing	Douglas	1	6
	12	Max Reese	Obt. money false pret.	Douglas	1	
	12	Geo. Thompson	Burglary	Douglas	2	
	15	J. Duncan	Cutting trees	Antelope	1	
	16	Geo. A. Callen	Shooting to kill	Sherman	1	
	16	Mart Hall	Manslaughter	Nemaha	2	
	16	J. Collins	Grand larceny	Nemaha	1	
	19	F. Jones	Shooting to kill	Cuming	2	6
	19	G. Trexter	Burglary	Washington	1	6
	27	J. Pfeifer	Grand larceny	Seward	1	8
	29	A. Woodford	Burglary	Burt	1	
	29	C. Wilcox	False pretense	Burt	3	
	29	C. G. Herold	Fraud	Lancaster	2	
May	3	Chas. Metzger	Manslaughter	Thayer	3	6
	3	R. A. Jones	Forgery	Thayer	3	
	4	Ed. Fimple	Horse stealing	Cass	5	
	4	Ben. Fimple	Horse stealing	Cass	3	
	7	K. Endresdaat	Horse stealing	Sarpy	2	

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

Received during the two years ending Nov. 30, 1886.

DATE		NAME	CRIME	COUNTY	Sentence Y	Sentence M
May	12	Thos. Walls	Grand larceny	Buffalo	1	
	12	Wm. Overman	Sell. mort. prop	Buffalo	...	6
	15	Louis Hall	Forgery	Cheyenne	1	
	26	Geo. Contant	Embezzlement	Douglas	2	
June	7	J. H. Ryan	Grand larceny	Lancaster	2	
	7	Carrie Hays	Cutting	Lancaster	1	6
	8	Ray Ryan	Forgery	Lancaster	1	
	8	C. Rogers	Grand larceny	Lancaster	2	
	10	J. R. Wilcox	Robbery	Lancaster	3	
	11	R. Doe	Burglary	Lancaster	2	
	14	M. Sadon	Assault	Lancaster	2	
	14	N. Holstein	Burglary	Lancaster	1	
	14	J. Connors	Burglary	Lancaster	1	
	14	R. Lanahan	Cutting to kill	Dodge	1	6
	14	Wm. Shea	Cutting to kill	Dodge	1	6
	14	Geo. Davis	False pretense	Adams	1	
	23	Geo. Murray	Bigamy	Custer	1	
	23	D. Mackechine	Forgery	Custer	1	6
	23	Nellie Dankart	Bigamy	Custer	1	
	28	Jas. Lee	Grand larceny	Richardson	1	
July	22	Frank Smiley	Grand larceny	Douglas	5	
	22	Fred Knight	Forgery	Douglas	2	
	22	Geo. Smith	Grand larceny	Douglas	5	
	22	Harry Ward	Burglary	Douglas	6	
	22	T. Ballard	Murder	Douglas	li	fe
	22	H. C. Terry	Utt. forged check	Douglas	7	
	22	E. Fitzgerald	Highway robbery	Douglas	7	
	22	Frank Boyd	Grand larceny	Douglas	5	
Aug.	31	Milroy Worl	Burglary	Gage	1	
Sept.	13	J. J. Lozier	Burglary	Jefferson	6	
	13	John Gibbons	Burglary	Jefferson	2	
Oct.	2	Peter Nelson	Grand larceny	Cass	1	
	2	Frank Adams	Forgery	Cass	1	6
	6	Freese Belles	Horse stealing	Holt	1	3
	9	J. M. Frost	Horse stealing	Gage	1	6
	10	John Bell	Shooting to kill	Dawson	10	
	11	A. Rudobeck	Grand larceny	Cass	1	6
	11	Chas. McNeeley	Burglary	Cass	1	6
	11	H. Cannon	Burglary	Cass	2	
	11	S. Dishing	Burg ary	Cass	2	
	11	H. Dishong	Burglary	Cass	2	
	12	Peter Burk	Grand larceny	Saline	2	
	12	C. F. Howard	Horse stealing	Douglas	1	6
	19	W. J. Morris	Embezzlement	Merrick	2	
	21	A. D. Fobes	Obt. money false pret	Hichcock	1	
	22	J. C. Hamilton	Robbery	Richardson	1	
	22	Martin Cook	Grand larceny	Nuckolls	2	6
	25	John Brown	Grand larceny	Polk	1	2
	25	A. G. Haterius	Forgery	Clay	1	
	25	Frank White	Grand larceny	Clay	1	6
	28	P. Johnson	Shooting to kill	Cuming	5	
	28	Ed. Sealls	Forgery	Sherman	1	
Nov.	4	Paul Newman	Utt. forged note	Washington	8	
	4	Ed. Bradley	Utt. forged note	Washington	10	
	4	J. E. Pugh	Assault	Lancaster	2	
	5	J. Mansfield	Burglary	Lancaster	7	
	6	Jas. Carlstead	Grand larceny	Lancaster	2	6
	8	Wm. Duval	Assault	Lancaster	3	
	9	Louis Brown	Burglary	Lancaster	2	6
	10	J. H. Prockelton	Robbery	Lancaster	5	
	11	Josie Herr	Rec. stolen prop	Cherry	1	
	11	Lorenz Lunzer	Shooting kill	Lancaster	1	6
	12	J. Cummings	False pretense	Lancaster	1	
	13	Wm. Doherty	Assault	Lancaster	3	
	15	Chas. Lewin	Rem. mortg. prop	Nemaha	...	1
	15	Wm. O'Conner	Burglary	Lancaster	1	
	15	Saml. Funk	False pretense	Custer	2	
	16	Jas. Dawson	Grand larceny	Lancaster	2	6

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

Received during the two years ending Nov. 30, 1886.

DATE	NAME	CRIME	COUNTY	Sentence Y	Sentence M
1886					
Nov. 18	August Stone	Bigamy	Lancaster	3	
19	Peter Ring	Horse stealing	Dixon	1	
19	Wm. Welch	Attempt rape	Phelps	2	
20	Wm. Conlin	Rec. stolen prop	Lancaster	2	6
23	Elizabeth Conlin	Rec. stolen prop	Lancaster	1	
25	Ed. Shannon	Robbery	Otoe	3	
25	John Coogan	Robbery	Otoe	2	
25	John D. Wait	Attempt rape	Otoe	3	
25	Tony Norris	Robbery	Otoe	3	

REGISTER OF CONVICTS.

Discharged during the two years ending November 30, 1886.

DATE.		NAME.	CRIME.	COUNTY.	Sentence Y	Sentence M	AUTHORITY.
1884.							
Dec.	10	Wm. Wilson	Grand larceny	Douglas	2	...	Escaped.
	14	C. Kendall	Grand larceny	Douglas	3	...	Good time act.
	14	S. Smith	Embezzlement	Douglas	3	...	Good time act.
	17	M. Lewis	Burglary	Douglas	4	...	Good time act.
	17	J. Webb	Horse stealing	Johnson	3	...	Good time act.
	28	A. Petereitz	Horse stealing	Hall	1	...	Good time act.
1885.							
Jan.	3	J. B. Bader	Horse stealing	Dakota	3	...	Expiration sen
	7	J. Williams	Manslaughter	Buffalo	10	...	Good time act.
	10	J. Waggle	Horse stealing	Gage	1	...	Good time act.
	11	M. Melton	Murder	Washington	10	...	Good time act.
Feb.	18	F. Wheeler	Grand larceny	York	2	6	Good time act.
	21	G. Edwards	Burglary	Jefferson	1	...	Good time act.
	21	F. Hancock	Horse stealing	Sherman	5	...	Good time act.
March	2	A. Frunder	Horse stealing	Pawnee	1	...	Good time act.
	10	J. Rustemayer	Murder	Madison	10	...	Pardoned.
	12	C. Hickock	Horse stealing	Clay	3	...	Good time act.
	16	E. Melville	Burglary	Clay	1	...	Good time act.
	18	W. H. Archmoody	Manslaughter	Dixon	2	...	Good time act.
	27	G. Smith	Grand larceny	Cass	2	...	Supreme court.
April	3	G. Kellogg	Grand larceny	Lancaster	3	...	Good time act.
	8	J. Smith	Horse stealing	Jefferson	6	...	Good time act.
	8	F. Cook	Grand larceny	Hall	2	...	Died.
	11	S. C. Hollander	Arson	Douglas	3	...	Good time act.
	11	W. McDonald	Robbery	Douglas	3	...	Good time act.
	11	J. Flintwell	Robbery	Douglas	3	...	Food time act.
	19	J. J. Brown	Horse stealing	Cass	4	6	Good time act.
	22	H. Foreman	Horse stealing	Clay	6	...	Good time act.
	23	Leon Levy	Receiving stolen prop.	Douglas	4	...	Good time act.
	25	J. Gaessler	Embezzlement	Webster	4	...	Good time act.
	26	Wm. Kregor	Burglary	Douglas	9	...	Died.
May	1	I. Nisswander	Forgery	Pawnee	2	6	Good time act.
June	12	C. H. Harris	Burglary	Douglas	7	...	Good time act.
	12	J. Kelley	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	6	Good time act.
	15	Charles Fugit	Shooting	Lincoln	20	...	Pardoned.
	16	O. Rustemayer	Murder	Madison	10	...	Good time act.
	20	J. Carloch	Grand larceny	Lincoln	1	3	Good time act.
	30	C. Years	Shooting	Seward	4	...	Good time act.
July	7	W. Randall	Murder	Douglas	10	...	Good time act.
	10	W. McCoy	Horse stealing	Sarpy	2	...	Good time act.
	21	Pat. O'Brien	Grand larceny	Platte	1	6	Good time act.
	21	T. Thornton	Grand larceny	Platte	1	6	Good time act.
	23	J Langdon	Stealing hogs	Johnson	1	6	Good time act.
	24	John Dawson	Robbery	Douglas	3	...	Good time act.
	25	Wm. Taylor	Horse stealing	Gage	1	...	Good time act.
	31	F. L. Gowin	Horse stealing	Red Willow	5	...	Good time act.
August	3	J. McDonnell	Highway robbery	Douglas	4	...	Good time act.
	4	J. Hassett	Horse stealing	Hall	1	...	Good time act.
	5	D. B Muir	Burglary	Clay	10	...	Pardoned.
	7	P. Shotwell	Manslaughter	Douglas	7	...	Suicided.
	16	C Tracey	Robbery	Douglas	5	...	Good time act.
	22	W. Westbrook	Stabbing	Dixon	1	...	Good time act.
	27	John Sprung	Burglary	Gage	6	...	Escaped.
	27	Frank Greek	Grand larceny	Cass	2	6	Escaped.
	27	J. Pyle	Rape	Furnas	20	...	Escaped.
Sept.	2	R. C. Guthrie	Bribery	Douglas	1	6	Good time act.
	4	Burt Young	Burglary	Butler	1	6	Good time act.
	5	George Jones	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	6	Good time act.
	10	J. Smith	Forgery	Richardson	...	6	Good time act.
	11	A. J. Morrison	Forgery	Nemaha	1	...	Good time act.
	12	A. Cloyd	Rape	Nemaha	10	...	Died.
	13	H. Lee	Burglary	Washington	9	...	Died.
	15	H. Johnson	Horse stealing	Keith	3	...	Good time act.
	18	A. C. Wells	False pretense	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act,
	21	C. L. Page	Horse stealing	Douglas	3	...	Good time act.

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

Discharged during the two years ending November 30, 1886.

DATE.		NAME.	CRIME.	COUNTY.	Sentence Y	Sentence M	AUTHORITY.
Sept.	23	G. Springer	Horse stealing	Richardson	1	...	Good time act.
	25	A. H. Day	Forgery	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act.
	27	S. H. Richmond	Attempt rape	Cass	1	...	Good time act.
	30	M. Worl	Horse stealing	Colfax	2	...	Escaped.
	30	George Contant	Embezzlement	Douglas	2	...	Escaped.
Oct.	10	H. Bottomley	Forgery	Sarpy	1	...	Good time act.
	18	A. O. Henry	Grand larceny	Wayne	1	3	Good time act.
	24	J. J. Moore	Forgery	Cass	1	...	Good time act.
Nov.	5	F. Wheeler	Grand larceny	York	3	6	Good time act.
	7	D. E. Smith	Horse stealing	Wayne	3	...	Good time act.
	10	J. H. Ming	Forgery	Gage	2	...	Good time act.
	11	Thomas McGee	Robbery	Douglas	3	...	Expiration sen.
	18	Frank Jones	Shooting	Cuming	8	...	Supreme court.
	28	J. Ables	Horse stealing	Howard	3	...	Good time act.
	30	G. Provost	Burglary	Seward	2	...	Good time act.
Dec	1	H. Parish	Murder	Johnson	15	...	Supreme court.
	11	W. Harris	Stealing mare	Lancaster	5	...	Good time act.
	25	J. Howard	Horse stealing	Keith	10	...	Good time act.
	29	M. Vance	Forgery	Otoe	1	6	Good time act.
1886.							
Jan.	1	A. Ames	Horse stealing	Lancaster	6	...	Pardoned.
	6	H. Clark	Horse stealing	Dodge	5	...	Good time act.
	9	I. W. W. Wright	Forgery	Gage	1	...	Good time act.
	11	J. Crawford	Manslaughter	Cuming	5	...	Good time act.
	11	T. Manning	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act.
	12	W. L. Lewis	Remov. mortgage prop	Madison	2	..	Good time act.
	12	W. Ogden	Robbery	Saline	5	...	Good time act.
	12	C. M. Rhykert	False pretense	Saline	5	...	Good time act.
	16	A. Henderson	Rape	Jefferson	5	...	Good time act.
Feb.	2	A. Simpson	Horse stealing	Douglas	2	...	Good time act.
	2	George Davis	Robbery	Douglas	2	...	Good time act.
	2	J. Cunningham	Forgery	Douglas	2	...	Good time act.
	2	T. J. Elwood	Horse stealing	Douglas	2	...	Good time act.
	2	J. M. Gresham	Grand larceny	Douglas	2	...	Good time act.
	5	D. Sullivan	Burglary	Douglas	6	...	Good time act.
	7	F. Sutton	Burglary	Washington	5	...	Good time act.
	7	W. LaDuke	Horse stealing	Richardson	1	...	Good time act.
	11	F. J. Lamberson	Horse stealing	Otoe	1	...	Good time act.
	14	H. Carpenter	Assault to kill	Kearney	1	...	Good time act.
	17	W. C. Taylor	Burglary	Gage	1	...	Good time act.
March	8	G. W. Potter	Forgery	Johnson	3	...	Good time act.
	17	P. Matthews	Rape	Lancaster	3	...	Supreme court.
	23	J. Pierson	Robbery	Douglas	4	...	Good time act.
	30	R. Sell	Grand larceny	Keith	3	...	Good time act.
	30	C. Smith	Forgery	Merrick	1	6	Good time act.
April	1	Lou Brown	Larceny	Douglas	1	...	Good time act.
	1	Clara Thomas	Larceny	Douglas	1	...	Good time act.
	3	J. Austin	Burglary	Gage	1	...	Good time act.
	6	G. Vosberg	Horse stealing	Adams	1	...	Good time act.
	10	G. Jones	Manslaughter	Thayer	6	...	Good time act.
	16	F. H. Emory	Horse stealing	Buffalo	6	...	Good time act.
	19	James Burk	Burglary	Richardson	1	...	Good time act.
	19	M. Enright	Burglary	Richardson	1	...	Good time act.
	20	James Garrett	Burglary	Hamilton	1	...	Good time act.
	21	G. Crandall	Killing mare	Pierce	3	...	Good time act.
	22	J. O'Brien	Burglary	Richardson	1	...	Good time act.
	24	A. Ringsdorph	Horse stealing	Pawnee	7	...	Good time act.
	24	G. W. Pate	False pretense	Red Willow	1	...	Good time act.
	26	Charles Murphy	Rape	Lancaster	3	...	Good time act.
	26	Ed. Sutton	Grand larceny	Washington	3	...	Good time act.
	27	James Morton	Grand larceny	Lancaster	2	...	Good time act.
	28	J. Davis	False pretense	Lincoln	2	6	Good time act.
May	1	W. T. Comstock	Manslaughter	Cherry	1	...	Good time act.
	4	C. Bowman	Three-card monte	Red Willow	3	...	Supreme court.
	9	G. Banfill	Bigamy	Jefferson	5	...	Good time act.
	16	J. E. McGuire	Burglary	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act.

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

Discharged during the two years ending November 30, 1886.

DATE.		NAME.	CRIME.	COUNTY.	Sentence Y	Sentence M	AUTHORITY.
May	17	W. Koble	Horse stealing	Platte	1	...	Good time act.
	18	A. W. Lucas	Horse stealing	Brown	2	...	Good time act.
	22	A. Hickey	Manslaughter	Otoe	6	...	Good time act.
	23	W. Raymo d	Horse stealing	Lancaster	5	...	Good time act.
	25	P. Peterson	Horse stealing	Stanton	2	...	Good time act.
	29	W B. Emerson	Horse stealing	Otoe	2	...	Good time act.
June	3	C. F. Erlington	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6	Good time act.
	5	C. Roberts	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6	Good time act.
	5	C. Miller	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6	Good time act.
	6	M. Fitzgerald	Manslaughter	Cass	10	...	Good time act.
	6	T. McLean	Murder	Cheyenne	Li	fe	Died.
	8	F. Fisher	Horse stealing	Saline	1	...	Good time act.
	8	F. Stephens	Robbery	Cass	3	...	Supreme court.
	11	A. Ingram	Burglary	Cass	2	...	Good time act.
	17	F. Burchardt	Grand larceny	Richardson	2	...	Good time act.
	20	J H. Madara	Forgery	York	1	...	Good time act.
	23	A. Johnson	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	6	Good time act.
July	7	Thomas Burk	Arson	Richardson	1	6	Good time act.
	7	T. M. Krum	Assault to rape	Stanton	6	...	Supreme court.
	10	A. McDonnell	Horse stealing	Richardson	1	6	Good time act.
	11	B. Wilkerson	Horse stealing	Lincoln	5	...	Good time act.
	11	John Turner	Grand larceny	Douglas	2	...	Good time act.
	11	W. Dodson	Grand larceny	Douglas	2	...	Good time act.
	17	A. Freet	Cutting	Otoe	1	6	Good time act.
	30	L. Geiger	Horse stealing	Adams	3	...	Good time act.
	31	G. J. McKellar	Murder	Sherman	Li	fe	Died.
August	2	G. Geiger	Horse stealing	Adams	3	...	Good time act.
	5	W. S. Phelps	Cutting	Douglas	1	...	Good time act.
	7	M. Quinlan	Grand larceny	Douglas	4	...	Good time act.
	7	J. W. Ehlers	Forgery	Cass	5	...	Died.
	8	W. H. Thurham	Cutting	Douglas	8	...	Good time act.
	9	O. D. Guard	Swindle	Lincoln	2	...	Good time act.
	10	H. Burk	Grand larceny	Gage	3	...	Good time act.
	10	J. Smith	Horse stealing	Wheeler	2	...	Good time act.
	10	H. Swalley	Horse stealing	Wheeler	2	...	Good time act.
	10	E. Whitcraft	Horse stealing	Wheeler	2	...	Good time act.
	13	J. Cram	Turning switch	Madison	1	...	Good time act.
	14	J. H. Connors	Burglary	Merrick	1	...	Good time act.
	14	E. Brady	Burglary	Merrick	1	...	Good time act.
	14	Holley Scott	Murder	Dakota	10	...	Died.
	15	Wm. Preston	Grand larceny	Butler	2	...	Good time act.
	15	Wm. Spear	Grand larceny	Butler	2	...	Good time act.
	15	G. W. Johnson	Shooting	Gage	1	...	Good time act.
	22	B. E. Glazier	Disposing mortg. prop.	Lancaster	3	...	Good time act.
	24	Wm. Hummell	Horse stealing	Harlan	5	...	Good time act.
	24	James Bailey	Burning hay	Custer	1	6	Good time act.
	28	Charles Woods	Grand larceny	Douglas	1	...	Good time act.
	31	M. Worl	Horse stealing	Colfax	3	...	Expiration sen.
Sept.	1	R. I. Skiles	Forgery	Douglas	1	6	Good time act.
	1	J. Hart	Burglary	Douglas	1	6	Good time act.
	6	H. Herring	Shooting	Platte	1	...	Good time act.
	6	Wm. Wilson	Receiving stolen prop.	Douglas	1	...	Good time act.
	6	John Harris	Burglary	Douglas	1	...	Good time act.
	7	J. Tarman	Attempted rape	Buffalo	2	...	Good time act.
	9	J. Lane	Horse stealing	Cheyenne	3	...	Good time act.
	10	W. B. Winslow	Possessing burg. tools	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act.
	11	Albert Ray	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act.
	12	Charles Burnell	Burglary	Saline	6	...	Good time act.
	13	Harry Barnes	Grand larceny	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act.
	13	C. S. Wray	Embezzlement	Lancaster	1	...	Good time act.
Oct.	5	J. Hrodesky	Horse stealing	Saunders	1	...	Good time act.
	12	Ed. E. Ross	Stabbing	Cass	3	...	Good time act.
	12	Wm. Overman	Disposing morig. prop.	Buffalo	...	6	Good time act.
	14	Neal McKenna	Attempted rape	Franklin	1	...	Good time act.
	24	James Casey	Cutting	Gage	13	...	Supreme court.
	25	Jack Hanley	Prize fighting	Saunders	3	...	Good time act.

REGISTER OF CONVICTS—*Continued.*

Discharged during the two years ending November 30, 1886.

DATE.		NAME.	C IME.	COUNTY.	Sentence Y	Sentence M	AUTHORITY.
Oct.	25	I. Whitman	Shooting	Saunders	3	...	Good time act.
Nov.	2	James Ragan	Burglary	Douglas	3	...	Good time act.
	4	F. M. Krause	Horse stealing	Dodge	2	...	Good time act.
	5	C. Wheeler	Receiving stolen prop.	York	5	...	Good time act.
	6	H. Schuyler	Murder	Cuming	15	...	Died.
	14	Thomas Kennard	Horse stealing	Hamilton	3	...	Good time act.
	19	F. Shultz	Manslaughter	Wayne	10	...	Good time act.
	21	W. R. Gaylord	Forgery	Seward	3	...	Good time act.
	25	Wm. Euster	Robbery	Franklin	15	...	Pardoned.
	26	Tim. Hurley	Attempted arson	Gage	5	...	Good time act.
	27	G. W. Gray	Forgery	Gage	3	...	Good time act.
	27	Frank Whiat	Forgery	Pawnee	1	...	Good time act.
	28	Frank Hlavac	Selling mortg ge prop.	Butler	1	...	Good time act.
	30	Oscar Tobin	Grand larceny	Keith	4	...	Good time act.

STATEMENT

Showing the appropriations needed for the operating expenses of the Government to March 31st, 1887, as estimated by the heads of the various Departments, and by the Auditor of Public Accounts when not otherwise estimated.

FOR WHAT PURPOSES REQUIRED	Rate per Annum	Amount	TOTAL
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES 20TH SESSION.			
Pay of officers, members, and employees	.....	$ 50000 00	
Incidental expenses	.....	40000 00	$ 90000 00
GOVERNOR.			
Salary	$2500 00	5000 00	
Salary Private Secretary	1600 00	32000 00	
Postage	.....	400 00	
Books, blanks, and printing	.....	600 00	
Stationery	.....	400 00	
Telegraph, telephone, and express	.....	400 00	
Furniture and repairs	.....	200 00	
Sundry office expenses	.....	200 00	
Contingent fund	.....	4000 00	14400 00
ADJUTANT GENERAL.			
Salary	300 00	600 00	
Books, blanks, stationery, and postage	.....	300 00	
Storage of arms and ammunition	50 00	100 00	
Express, freight, telegraph, and telephone	.....	200 00	
Furniture	100 00	300 00	
Support of the Neb. National Guard	10000 00	20000 00	21500 00
SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Salary	2800 00	4000 00	
Salary of Deputy	1500 00	3600 00	
Salary of Book-keeper	1500 00	3000 00	
Salary of Recorder	1500 00	3000 00	
Postage	.....	700 00	
Lithographing	.....	300 00	
Preparing session laws for Public Printer, copying, indexing, annotating, and proof-reading	.....	300 00	
Expenses for shipment of Laws and Journals to counties and members Legislature 20th session	.....	300 00	
Furniture and repairs	.....	250 00	
Express, freight, telegraph, and telephone	.....	300 00	
Sundry office expenses	.....	400 00	
Stationery, books, printing, and binding	.....	1000 00	17050 00
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.			
Salary	2500 00	5000 00	
Salary of Deputy	1800 00	3600 00	
Salary of Book-keeper	1500 00	3000 00	
Salary of Insurance Clerk	1400 60	2800 60	
Salary of Bond Clerk	1400 00	2800 00	
Salary of Clerk	1000 00	2000 00	
Stationery	.....	600 00	
Books, blanks, and printing	.....	800 00	
Postage	.....	800 00	
Furniture and repairs	.....	600 00	
Express, telegraph, and telephone	.....	300 00	
Sundry office expenses	.....	200 00	22500 00
TREASURER.			
Salary	2500 00	5000 00	
Salary of Deputy	1800 00	3600 00	
Salary of Book-keeper	1500 00	3000 00	
Stationery and blanks	100 00	200 00	
Postage, express, telegraph, and exchange	125 00	250 00	
Furniture, fixtures, repairs, and improvements	150 00	300 00	12350 00

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSES REQUIRED.	Rate per Annum	Amount	TOTAL
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
Salary	$2000 00	$4000 00	
Attending Institute	.....	600 00	
Sending out blanks	.....	1200 00	
Postage and postage expenses	.....	400 00	
Express, telephone, and books	.....	300 00	
Printing and stationery	.....	400 01	
Letter-books and binding	.....	100 00	
Sundry office expenses	.....	100 00	
Office furniture	.....	150 00	
Expenses of State Board of Examiner	.....	200 00	
Blanks for District reports	.....	2000 00	
Publishing School Laws	.....	1000 00	
Records for school districts	.....	5000 00	$ 15450 00
ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Salary	2000 00	4000 00	
Salary of Deputy	1800 00	3000 00	
Salary of Stenographer	1500 00	3000 00	
Office expenses	.....	400 00	
Court and officers' fees	.....	200 00	
Counsel and expense Supreme Court U. S.	.....	1000 00	
Stationery and postage	.....	400 00	
Printing brief Supreme Court	.....	500 00	
Library of text-books	.....	1000 00	
Traveling expenses	.....	600 00	
Telephone and telegraph	.....	150 00	
Incidentals	.....	150 00	15000 00
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Salary	2000 00	4000 00	
Salary of Deputy	1800 00	3600 00	
Salary of Chief Clerk	1600 00	3200 00	
Salary of Book-keeper	1400 00	2800 00	
Salary of 1 Clerk	1200 00	2400 00	
Salary of 3 Clerks at $1,000 each	3000 00	6000 00	
Books and stationery	.....	600 00	
Furniture and carpets	.....	600 00	
Postage and postal expenses	.....	800 00	
Express and telegraph	.....	200 00	
Telephone	.....	150 00	
Sundry office expenses	.....	100 00	
Traveling expenses	.....	600 00	25050 00
BOARD OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLIES.			
Advertising and deficiency	.....	400 00	
Stationery	.....	100 00	500 00
BOARD OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Fire and light for Capitol	.....	8000 00	
Repairs and care of Capitol and grounds	.....	4000 00	
Traveling expenses	.....	500 00	
Stationery, books, blanks, etc.	.....	300 00	
Repairs to public buildings in case of damage	.....	5000 00	
Employees' wages	.....	7600 00	
Water supply and deficiency	.....	700 00	26100 00
BOARD OF EDUCATIONAL LANDS AND FUNDS.			
School land expenses	.....	8000 00	
School land expenses, deficiency	.....	12000 00	
Re-appraisement of school lands as provided by an act of the legislature, approved March 5th, 1885	.....	20000 00	
Serving notices on delinquent, and advertising forfeitures	.....	30000 00	43000 00

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSES REQUIRED.	Rate per Annum	Amount	TOTAL
SUPREME COURT.			
Salary of three judges	$7500 00	$ 15000 00	
Salary of Reporter	1500 00	3000 00	
Salary of Stenographer	1000 00	2000 00	
Bailiffs	1000 00	2000 00	
Court calendars	150 00	300 00	
Stationery	150 00	300 00	
Books and blanks	150 00	300 00	
Postage, telegraph, and telephone	150 00	300 00	
Office expenses	100 00	200 00	
Volumes 21, 22, 23, and 24 Supreme Court Reports	.....	9000 00	
Copyright on 4 Vols. Reports	.....	10 00	
Second edition Vols. 13, 14, and 15	.....	1950 00	
Furnishing new court rooms in main building of Capitol, Judges' consultation room and Clerk's office	.....	5000 00	$39360 00
STATE LIBRARY.			
Salary of Deputy Librarian	1800 00	3600 00	
Books, stationery, and blanks	100 00	200 00	
Express and freight	400 00	800 00	
Postage and telephone	150 00	300 00	
Binding	500 00	1000 00	
Packing and shipping	300 00	600 00	
Office expenses	100 00	200 00	
Removing library to new rooms in main building of Capitol; shelving and furnishing	.....	10000 00	16799 00
DISTRICT COURT.			
Salary of 12 judges at $2,500	30000 00	60000 00	
Salary of 12 stenographers at $1,500	18000 00	36000 00	96000 00
NORMAL SCHOOL			
Salaries of teachers	13300 00	26600 00	
Salary of janitor and fireman	750 00	1500 00	
Fuel and lights	.....	4500 00	
Apparatus and laboratory	.....	1500 00	
Repairs and care of grounds	.....	1000 00	
Printing and stationery	.....	600 00	
Expense of Board	.....	1000 00	
Postage and postal expenses	.....	200 00	
Furniture and cases for library	.....	1400 00	
Lecture expenses	.....	200 00	
Incidental expenses	.....	500 00	
Addition to Dormitory	.....	5000 00	4400 00
PENITENTIARY.			
340 prisoners from Oct. 1st, 1886, to March 31st, 1887, at 40 cents	.....	24752 00	
360 prisoners from April 1st, 1887, to March 31st, 1888, at 40 cents per day per capita	.....	52560 00	
400 prisoners from April 1st, 1888, to March 31st, 1889, at 40 cents per day per capita	.....	58400 00	
Deficiency on estimates for month of March, 1885, February, March, August, and September, 1886	.....	10372 15	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Repairs and maintaining electric bell system	.....	30 00	
Telephones on speaking tube lines	.....	40 00	
Telephone in Warden's office for the 2 years ending March 31, 1889.	.....	168 00	
Expenses delivering convicts to sheriffs in the several counties under mandates of the Supreme Court	.....	300 00	
Enlarging and furnishing female prison	.....	500 00	
Stationery, records, printing, etc	.....	500 00	
Furniture, repairs, and incidentals for Warden's office and Warden's rooms	.....	600 00	
Switch lock 3d tier of cells	.....	1000 00	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSES REQUIRED.	Rate per Annum	Amount	TOTAL
MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*			
Enlarging reservoir and purchase of engine for water-works	.....	$4000 00	
General repairs	.....	8000 00	
Erection of a brick or stone building for shops, chapel, etc	.....	50000 00	$211222 00
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE (Lincoln.)			
Salary of Superintendent	2500 00	5000 00	
Salary of First Assistant Physician	1500 00	3200 00	
Salary of Second Assistant Physician	1200 00	2400 00	
Employees' wages	.....	45000 00	
Board and clothing	.....	65000 00	
Fuel and lights	.....	20000 00	
Drugs, books, and instruments	.....	4000 00	
Repairs and improvements	.....	6000 00	
Furniture and bedding	.....	4000 00	
Incidentals	.....	4000 00	
Paints and oils	.....	2000 00	
Music, musical instruments, and amusements	.....	1600 00	
Stationery and postage	.....	600 00	
Telephone and telegraph	.....	300 00	
Express and freight	.....	300 00	
Farm improvements and implements	.....	600 00	
Expenses returning patients	.....	2000 00	
Barns, slaughter and ice houses	.....	12000 00	
Fuel and lights, deficiency	.....	12000 00	189800 00
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE (Norfolk.)			
Salary of Superintendent	2500 00	5000 00	
Salary of Assistant Superintendent	1500 00	3000 00	
Employees' wages	.....	25000 00	
Board and clothing	.....	40000 00	
Fuel and lights	.....	12000 00	
Drugs, instruments, and stationery	.....	3000 00	
Repairs and improvements	.....	2000 00	
Furniture and bedding	.....	10000 00	
Music, musical instruments, and amusements	.....	1000 00	
Library	.....	1000 00	
Paints and oils	.....	500 00	
Incidentals	.....	2000 00	
Two wings to main building	.....	49000 00	
Kitchen, bakery, and chapel	.....	14000 00	
Boiler-house, engine-house, and laundry	.....	15700 00	
Frame barn with stone basements	.....	3000 00	
Smoke stack	.....	4000 00	
Boilers, engine, pump, and machinery	.....	10000 00	200700 00
INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.			
Salary of officers, teachers, and physician	4200 00	8400 00	
Current expenses, including employees' wages, fuel, lights, etc	5500 00 6500 00	1200 00	
Books, music, and apparatus	250 00	500 00	
Furniture, bedding, and clothing	500 00	1000 00	
Gas and water connection with city supply	.....	1500 00	
Laundry, machinery, and engine	.....	1200 00	
Building for laundry, boiler, and coal house, smoke stack, two new boilers and coal houses, main building and connections	.....	7000 00	
New building complete, including steam heating apparatus, plumbing, and furnishing as per specifications; improvements and repairs, buildings and grounds	.....	1500 00	33100 00
INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB			
Salary of Superintendent	2000 00	4000 00	
Teachers, matron, foreman, physician, nurse, etc	10000 00	20000 00	
Employees' wages	3750 00	7500 00	
Living expenses	8500 00 9000 00	17500 00	
Fuel and lights	3500 00	7000 00	
Repairs, improvements, clothing, books, stationery, apparatus, feed, beds, furniture, etc	3500 00	7000 00	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSES REQUIRED	Rate per Annum	Amount	TOTAL
INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB—*Continued.*			
Incidentals	500 00	$1000 00	
Tools and supplies for shop	.....	500 00	
One job press and type	.....	250 00	
Painting buildings outside	.....	1000 00	
Archway from boilers to buildings	.....	500 00	
Finishing, furnishing, and heating building	.....	3000 00	
Steps and verandas	.....	1500 00	
Building, dining-room, kitchen, storage-room, play-room, etc	.....	10000 00	
Two boilers	.....	2500 00	
Fuel and lights, deficiency	.....	1000 00	$84250 00
REFORM SCHOOL.			
Salary of Superintendent	2000 00	4000 00	
Salary of Assistant Superintendent	1000 00	2000 00	
Salary of Matron	600 00	1200 00	
Salary of Book-keeper, Clerk, and Librarian	600 00	1200 00	
Salary of four teachers at $800 each	3200 00	6400 00	
Employees' wages	.....	13680 00	
Living expenses	.....	29240 00	
Fuel and lights	.....	8000 00	
Fire and lights, deficiency	.....	3500 00	
Clothing and bedding	.....	10000 00	
Medicine and medical attendance	.....	15000 00	
Transportation of pupils, fugitive expenses, etc	.....	12000 00	
Musical instruments and music	.....	800 00	
Library and reading-room	.....	1000 00	
School books, stationery, and postage	.....	10000 00	
Repairs and improvements	.....	35000 00	
Telephone, telegraph, express and freight	.....	600 00	
Farm expenses	.....	1200 00	
Stand pipe	.....	3000 00	
Gas plant	.....	6000 00	
Grading, etc	.....	5000 00	
Two family buildings, heated, lighted, and furnished	.....	24000 00	
One laundry and one bake shop furnished	.....	10000 00	137020 00
HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.			
Salaries of officers and employees	5000 00	10000 00	
Fuel and lights	2000 00	4000 00	
Repairs	2000 00	4000 00	
Flour and milk	1000 00	2000 00	
Stationery, printing, telegraph, telephone, postage, etc	.....	500 00	
Boiler-house, laundry, bake-shop, furniture, and machinery	.....	6000 00	
Clothing, bedding, and furniture	.....	6000 00	
Deficiency in new wings	.....	1895 30	
Deficiency in employees' wages	.....	500 00	34895 30
INSTITUTE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.			
Salary of officers and teachers	.....	10700 00	
Maintenance and employees' wages	.....	42000 00	
Furniture and bedding	.....	5200 00	
Fuel and lights	.....	3900 00	
Farm implements, vehicles, barn supplies, harness, feed for stock, etc	.....	1380 00	
Office supplies and safe	.....	1150 00	
Apparatus, books, and piano	.....	900 00	
Library	.....	250 00	
Medicines and surgical instruments	.....	850 00	
Tools	.....	100 00	
Repairs	.....	700 00	
Scales	.....	500 00	
Cisterns	.....	400 00	
Deficiency	.....	1980 00	
Barn	.....	3000 30	
Laundry	.....	1800 00	
Laundry apparatus	.....	900 00	
Proposed building	.....	20000 00	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

FOR WHAT PURPOSES REQUIRED	Rate per Annum	Amount	TOTAL
INSTITUTE FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—*Continued.*			
Furnishing same	.....	$2000 00	
Electric light plant	.....	3594 65	
Three (3) horses	.....	400 00	
10 cows	.....	350 00	$102004 65
STATE UNIVERSITY (Payable from the University Fund.)			
Salaries, current expenses, incidentals, support of farm, repairs, and care of grounds, new buildings and equipments, furniture, apparatus, and books, fuel, gas, and water, printing and stationery, steam heating apparatus for new buildings, and all University purposes	.....	$ 206500	$206500 00
FISH COMMISSION.			
Salary of Superintendent	1200 00	2400 00	
Necessary labor	.....	1600 00	
New apparatus and repairs to old	.....	900 00	
Building and repairing pond	.....	1500 00	
Keeping team, fish feed, and bridge toll	.....	600 00	
Procuring fish, fish eggs, hatching and planting fish, transportation, express charges, and freight	.....	4000 00	
Printing, stationery, postage, and telephone	.....	500 00	
Expenses of board	.....	1000 00	12500 00
LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION			
Salary of State Veterinarian	2500 00	5000 00	
Salary of State Veterinarian, deficiency	.....	3600 00	
Expenses State Veterinarian	1500 00	3000 00	
Expenses of Commission	10000 00	20000 00	
Glandered horses	30000 00	60000 00	
Inspection at points of entry	7200 00	14000 00	
Experts, assistance, sheriffs, constable, local quarantines, disinfectants, etc	8000 00	16000 00	
Incidentals	800 00	1600 00	123600 00
RAILROAD COMMISSION.			
Salaries of Secretaries	6000 00	12000 00	
Salary of Chief Clerk	1500 00	3000 00	
Salary of Chief Clerk, deficiency	.....	2716 63	
Postage, telephone, and telegraph	.....	400 00	
Postage, telephone, and telegraph, deficiency	.....	200 00	
Stationery and printing, including printing annual report of 1887 and 1888	.....	2500 00	
Stationery and printing, deficiency	.....	1200 00	
Traveling expenses	.....	1000 00	
Traveling expenses, deficiency	.....	600 00	
Furniture	.....	500 00	
Incidental expenses	.....	400 00	24516 63
Revenue books and blanks	.....	.....	25000 00
Insurance on public buildings	.....	.....	10000 00
Abstracts of lands from U. S. land office, including deficiency	.....	.....	2500 00
Fugitives from justice, arrest and return, rewards offered, officers' fees, and mileage; conveying convicts to penitentiary, and juvenile offenders to reform school	.....	.....	30000 00
County Treasurers' fees, and mileage collecting state moneys, including deficiency	.....	.....	75000 00
Prosecuting unauthorized insurance companies, or their agents	.....	.....	1500 00
Advertising proposals for state printing	.....	.....	1000 00
State printing, laws, journals, and other printing required under contract	.....	.....	.....
Support of State Board of Agriculture	2000 00	4000 00	4000 00
Support of State Horticultural Society	500 00	1000 00	
Printing reports of State Historical Society	.....	1500 00	2500 00
Support of State Horticultural Society	1000 00	2000 00	2000 00
State taxes erroneously paid on school land	.....	.....	1000 00
Refunding state taxes illegally levied	.....	.....	5000 00
Total			2043568 73

RAILROADS IN OPERATION WITHIN THE STATE JANUARY 1st, 1887.

Below is given an approximated statement of the number of miles of railway in operation within the state of Nebraska January 1st, 1887:

Union Pacific Railway	470.8
Omaha, Niobrara, and Black Hills	387.8
Burlington and Missouri River	1622.7
Missouri Pacific Railway	134.6
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley	540.0
St. Joseph and Grand Island	120.0
Sioux City and Pacific Railway	26.9
Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota and Omaha	243.5
Total mileage	3543.3

Balance on hand November 30, 1884, was	$ 442,816.99
Amount received	3,323,844.10
Total amount received	$3,766,661.09
Total amount disbursed	2,822,308.33
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1886	$ 944,352.76

The amount on hand November 30, 1886, is credited to the several funds as follows:

General Fund	$ 22,052.34
Sinking Fund	84,142.92
Permanent School Fund	244,081.24
Temporary School Fund	280,978.42
Temporary University Fund	173,438.94
Agricultural College Endowment Fund	22,327.10
University Library Fund	660.00

Hospital for the Insane Fund	$69,968.91
Capitol Building Fund	2,787.09
Reform School Building Fund	218.30
Normal Interest Fund	12,832.27
Normal Library Fund	1,367.92
Normal Endowment Fund	1,715.35
Saline Land Fund	3,808.45
State Funding Fund	67.25
Saline Fund	13,247.64
Saline Land Stock Yard Fund	228.00
Institution for Feeble Minded	10,428.45
Live Stock Indemnity Fund	2.20
Total as above	$944,352.76

As will be seen from the above balance sheet, there are three funds, known as the Saline, Saline Land, and Saline Land Stock Yards funds. These should be consolidated as the Saline Fund. Also notice that there is a balance of $173,438.94 in the Temporary University fund, which arises from the fact that the appropriations for the support of the University were made from the General Fund amounting to $135,500, which badly crippled the General Fund. The above amount, $135,000, should be transferred to the General Fund.

STATE DEBT.

State indebtedness is represented by the following bonds:

State Funding Bonds, due April 1st, 1897 ..... $348,167.34

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the state in 1885 was $133,418,699.83, and in 1886 it was $143,932,570.51, showing an increase of $16,513,870.68. The rate of taxation for state pur-

poses for the year 1885 was 7 $\frac{29}{40}$ mills, and for the year 1866, 7$\frac{5}{8}$ mills on each dollar valuation, and there has been collected during that period the sum of $1,804,158.06, distributed as follows:

General Fund	$1,217,577.70
Sinking Fund	156,427.90
School Fund	255,685.02
University Fund	91,323.91
Penitentiary Fund	736.45
State Bond Fund	56.32
Capitol Building Fund	113,853.72
Reform School Building Fund	48,315.43
Institution for Feeble Minded Fund	10,428.45
Live Stock Indemnity Fund	9,709.02
Normal Building Fund	44.14
Total	$1,904,158.06

The levy of 1886 will yield the following amounts:

General Fund, 4 $\frac{9}{10}$ mills	$ 713,280.90
Sinking Fund, $\frac{4}{8}$ mill	84,403.73
School Fund, 1 mill	143,932.57
University Fund, $\frac{3}{8}$ mill	53,974.71
Capitol Building Fund, $\frac{4}{8}$ mill	$ 71,966.28
Reform School Building Fund, $\frac{1}{8}$ mill	17,991.57
Institution for Feeble Minded Fund, $\frac{1}{8}$ mill	17,991.57
Live Stock Indemnity Fund, $\frac{1}{10}$ mill	14,393.25
Total	$1,117,934.58

Money received from the general government:

November 5, 1885, draft for $34,759.12 for taking census of 1885.

January 31, 1885, $10,575.49.

November 10, 1886, $3,272.57, drafts for five per cent upon sales of government lands in Nebraska.

December 31, 1886, draft for $18,081.23 on account of claims of indebtedness incured in suppressing Indian hostilities.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE APPROPRIATED	APPROPRIATIONS TO MARCH 31, 1887			Warrants Drawn	Amounts Unexpended
	To March 31, 1886	To March 31, 1887	Total		
Salary of Governor	$2500 00	$2500 00	$5000 00	$4375 00	$625 00
Salary of Private Secretary	1600 00	1600 00	5000 00	3200 00	400 00
Postage and postal expenses	200 00	300 00	600 00	600 00	190 00
Books, blanks and printing	300 00	300 00	600 00	600 00	.....
Stationery	200 00	200 00	400 00	399 70	30
Telegraph, telephone, and express	200 00	200 00	400 00	228 11	171 89
Furniture and repairs	250 00	250 00	500 00	63 15	436 85
Sundry office expenses	100 00	100 00	200 00	136 27	63 73
Contingent fund	2000 00	2000 00	4000 00	1180 74	2810 26

STATEMENT

Showing the number of miles, the assessed valuation per mile, and the total assessed valuations of railroads in the State of Nebraska, as determined by the State Board of Equalization for the years 1885 and 1886.

NAME OF RAILROAD	Number of Miles	ASSESSED VALUATION 1885		Number of Miles	ASSESSED VALUATION 1886	
		Per Mile	Total		Per Mile	Total
Union Pacific	465.73	$11227 00	$5228750 71	472.48	$11171 00	$5278074 08
Omaha and Republican Valley	225.24	4816 00	1084755 84	245.92	4807 00	1182137 44
Omaha, Niobrara, and Black Hills	114.815	4517 00	518619 35	115.38	4508 00	620143 04
St. Joseph and Grand Island	113.30	4794 00	543160 20	113.30	4977 00	563894 10
Burlington and Missouri River	191.93	12612 00	2420621 16	191 93	12495 00	2398165 35
Omaha and Southwestern	50.99	9583 00	488637 17	50.99	9524 00	385628 76
Nebraska	136.20	5193 00	707286 60	136.20	5335 00	726627 00
Republican Valley	524.49	5690 00	2984348 10	524.49	5746 00	3013719 54
Atchison and Nebraska	107.58	5902 00	623598 96	107.48	5726 00	615430 48
Lincoln and Northwestern	73.08	4850 00	354438 00	73.08	4712 00	344352 96
Nebraska and Colorado	96.41	4938 00	476082 58	124.63	4908 00	611664 04
Sioux City and Pacific	26.95	5302 00	142888 90	26.95	5365 00	144586 75
Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley	311.12	4546 00	1412484 80	465.30	4308 00	2002185 90
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha	221.58	4362 00	966531 96	221.58	4323 00	957890 34
Missouri Pacific	100.88	5595 00	564423 60	100.88	5600 00	564925 00
Chicago, Nebraska, and Kansas	5.29	3435 00	18171 15	5.28	3511 00	18538 00
Republican Valley and Kansas	.....	.....	.....	8.50	3 08 00	30158 00
Total	2765.485		$18534789 08	2984.37		$19458143 86
Average assessed valuation per mile		$6702 18			$6520 00	

STATEMENT

Showing the balance of each fund remaining in the State Treasury November 30, 1884, the receipts and disbursements to November 30, 1886, inclusive, and the balance remaining in the State Treasury November 30, 1886.

Balances Nov. 30,1882	Receipts to Nov. 30, 1886	NAME OF FUND	Disbursements to Nov. 30, 1886	Balances Nov. 30, 1886
$ 49988 75	$ 1336542 52	General	$1364478 93	$ 22052 34
27007 80	182417 69	Sinking	125282 57	84142 82
45953 64	363242 84	Permanent School	165115 24	244081 24
164836 76	988108 71	Temporary School	871967 05	280978 42
2916 34	18738 26	Permanent University	16651 60	.....
56666 87	154364 85	Temporary University	37593 78	173438 94
.....	22327 10	Agricultural College Endowment	.....	22327 10
975 09	1165 00	University Library	1489 00	660 00
.....	736 45	Penitentiary	736 45	.....
10751 15	56 32	State Bonds	10807 47	.....
33976 47	35992 44	Hospital for Insane	.....	69968 81
11723 07	118853 72	Capitol Building	122789 83	2787 06
.....	48315 43	Reform School Building	48097 13	218 30
.....	44 14	Normal Building	44 14	.....
18043 11	10414 16	Normal Interest	15625 00	12832 27
667 73	1510 00	Normal Library	809 81	1367 92
957 35	758 00	Normal Endowment	.....	1715 35
284 15	9606 37	State Library	9890 52	.....
3808 45	.....	Saline Land	.....	3808 45
657 49	257 13	Interest Charged County Treasurers	914 62	.....
13531 2)	.....	Investment Surplus Funds	13531 45	.....
3 36	.....	State Convict	3 36	.....
67 25	.....	State Funding	.....	67 25
.....	20027 50	Saline	6779 86	13247 64
.....	228 00	Saline Land Stock Yards	.....	227 00
.....	10428 45	Institution for Feeble-minded	.....	10428 45
.....	9709 02	Live Stock Indemnity	9706 84	2 20
$442816 99	$3323844 10		$2822308 33	$944352 76

The above amounts include transfers from one fund to another.

INSURANCE.

The following is a statement of the insurance policies now in force covering public property and buildings belonging to the state.

DATE.	BUILDINGS.	COMPANY.	AMOUNT.	PREMIUM.	POLICY EXPIRES.
March 8, 1884	University	Phœnix	$ 5000 00	$ 1.5 00	March 8, 1887
March 12, 1884	"	Ætna	5000 00	125 00	March 12, 1887
March 8, 1884	"	Queen	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1887
July 16, 1885	"	Connecticut	5000 00	125 00	July 16. 1888
March 8, 1884	"	Connecticut	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1887
March 8, 1884	"	Hartford	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1887
March 8, 1884	"	Home (N. Y.)	5000 00	125 00	March 8, 1887
May 27, 1884	Penitentiary	North America	5000 00	300 00	May 27, 1887
April 10, 1886	"	Springfield	5000 00	300 00	April 10, 1887
March 26, 1884	"	Union (Cal.)	5000 00	300 00	March 26, 1887
April 4, 1884	"	Pennsylvania	5000 00	300 00	April 4, 1887
March 26, 1884	"	German	5000 00	300 00	March 26, 1887
March 26, 1884	"	Firemen's Fund	5000 00	300 00	March 26, 1887
Dec. 28, 1886	"	Merchants	5000 00	300 00	Dec. 28, 1889
April 1, 1886	"	British America	1500 00	45 00	April 1, 1887
May 13, 1886	"	State (Iowa)	5000 00	150 00	May 13, 1887
Dec. 31, 1886	"	Connecticut	5000 00	300 00	Dec. 31. 1887
April 26, 1886	"	Traders	5000 00	150 00	April 26, 1887
Dec. 7, 1886	"	German	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 7, 1887
May 19, 1884	Hospital for the Insane	German-American	5000 00	200 00	May 19, 1887
May 12, 1884	" "	German	5000 00	400 00	May 12, 1887
March 15, 1884	" "	Pennsylvania	5000 00	200 00	March 15, 1887
March 19, 1886	" "	Connecticut	5000 00	200 00	March 19, 1889
March 26, 1884	" "	Union (Cal.)	10000 00	400 00	March 26, 1887
March 12, 1884	" "	North America	10000 00	400 00	March 12, 1887
March 26, 1884	" "	Fireman's Fund	10000 00	400 00	March 26, 1887
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Sun Fire Office	5000 00	200 00	Dec. 24, 1889
March 9, 1884	" "	Underwriters	10000 00	400 00	March 9, 1887
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Boatman's	2500 00	100 00	Dec 24, 1889
March 19, 1886	" "	America	5000 00	200 00	March 19, 1889
March 15, 1884	" "	Ætna	5000 00	200 00	March 15, 1887
March 26, 1884	" "	German-American	5000 00	200 00	March 26, 1887
March 12, 1884	" "	Home (N. Y.)	6000 00	200 00	March 12, 1887
March 26, 1884	" "	German	5000 00	200 00	March 26, 1887
March 12, 1884	" "	Hartford	5000 00	200 00	March 12, 1887
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Lancashire	5000 00	200 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Germanica	2500 00	100 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Williamsburg	2500 00	100 00	Dec. 24, 1889
April 4, 1885	" "	Phenix	8000 00	240 00	April 4, 1888
Jan. 23, 1886	Asylum for the Blind	Imperial	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 23, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	Deaf and Dumb Inst.	Franklin	3000 00	90 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	" "	Home (N. Y.)	3000 00	90 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	" "	Lancashire	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Jan. 2, 1886	" "	Ætna	2000 00	50 00	Jan. 2, 1889
Jan. 4, 1886	" "	Underwriters	4000 00	100 00	Jan. 4, 1889
Feb. 18, 1886	" "	Far. & Mer.	2500 00	62 50	Feb. 18, 1889
March 23, 1885	" "	German-American	4000 00	100 00	March 23, 1888
March 23, 1885	" "	Phenix	5000 00	100 00	March 23, 1888
March 15, 1884	" "	North America	5000 00	125 00	March 15, 1887
March 20, 1885	Normal School	Underwriters	5000 00	150 00	March 20, 1888
March 20, 1885	"	Westchester	2500 00	75 00	March 20, 1888
Dec. 31, 1886	"	Connecticut	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 31. 1889
Dec. 23, 1885	"	Ætna	5000 00	150 00	Dec. 23, 1888
Dec. 23, 1885	"	City of London	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 23, 1888
Jan. 2, 1886	"	Connecticut	2500 00	75 00	Jan. 2, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	"	North British	2500 00	75 00	Dec 24, 1889
March 20, 1885	"	Franklin	2500 00	75 00	March 20, 1888
May 5, 1885	Agricul. Farm Blds.	Niagara	2750 00	61 87	May 5, 1890
Dec. 24, 1886	" "	Northwestern	1000 00	15 00	Dec. 24, 1889
March 17. 1885	" "	Fire Ass. of Phila.	2500 00	37 50	March 17, 1890
March 9, 1884	State Library	Germania	10000 00	200 00	March 9, 1887

INSURANCE—*Continued.*

DATE.	BUILDINGS.	COMPANY.	AMOUNT.	PREMIUM.	POLICY EXPIRES.
Nov. 23, 1885	"	Washington F.& M.	5000 00	100 00	Nov. 23, 1888
Nov. 23, 1885	"	Merchants	5000 00	100 00	Nov. 23, 1888
July 8, 1884	Reform School	Home (N. Y.)	3000 00	112 50	July 8, 1887
July 9, 1884	"	L. L. & Globe	3000 00	112 50	July 9, 1887
Feb. 9, 1885	"	Home (N. Y.)	3000 00	112 50	Feb. 9, 1888
Feb. 7, 1885	"	State (Iowa)	3500 00	131 25	Feb. 7, 1888
Feb. 9, 1885	"	Royal	2500 00	93 75	Feb. 9, 1888
Feb. 9, 1885	"	Hartford	2500 00	93 75	Feb. 9, 1888
Feb. 7, 1885	"	L. L. & Globe	3500 00	131 25	Feb. 7, 1888
March 25, 1885	"	Ætna	2500 00	93 75	March 25, 1888
March 25, 1885	"	Phœnix	2500 00	93 75	March 25, 1888
Dec. 7, 1886	"	North America	2000 00	75 00	Dec. 7, 1889
Dec. 7, 1886	"	Phœnix	1000 00	37 50	Dec. 7, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	Hartford	2000 00	75 00	Dec. 7, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	American	2000 00	75 00	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	Springfield	3000 00	112 50	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	L. L. & Globe	1000 00	37 50	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	L. L. & Globe	4000 00	180 00	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	State (Iowa)	2500 00	93 75	Dec. 6, 1889
Dec. 6, 1886	"	Northern	2500 00	93 75	Dec. 6, 1889
March 16, 1886	Home for Friendless	Fireman's Fund	5000 00	100 00	March 16, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	"	Queen	2500 50	50 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Dec. 24, 1886	"	Com. Union	2500 50	50 00	Dec. 24, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	Chemical Laboratory	American	1500 00	45 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Queen	1500 00	45 00	Aug. 5, 1880
Aug. 5, 1886	"	North America	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Northern	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	National	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Com. Union	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Orient	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Aug. 5, 1886	"	Germania	2500 00	75 00	Aug. 5, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	Norfolk Insane Asyl'm	American	2500 00	100 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Home (N. Y.)	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 10, 1886	"	Boatman's	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 10, 1889
Nov. 10, 1886	"	North British	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 10, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	L. L. & Globe	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Orient	2500 00	100 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Connecticut	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Phenix	10000 00	400 00	Nov. 23, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Queen	5000 00	250 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Nov. 20, 1886	"	Ætna	5000 00	200 00	Nov. 20, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	Feeble-minded Inst.	Pennsylvania	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Fire Ass. of Pa.	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Continental	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Washington	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	German	1500 00	45 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Home (Omaha)	1000 00	30 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Orient	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Com. Union	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Springfield	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	German-American	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Germania	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Phenix	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	N. W. National	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Phœnix	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
Dec. 9, 1886	"	Home (N. Y.)	2500 00	75 00	Dec. 9, 1889
July 28, 1886	E. Wing Capitol Buil'g	Neb. and Iowa	5000 00	100 00	July 28, 1889
July 27, 1886	" "	L. L. & Globe	8000 00	160 00	July 27, 1889
July 27, 1886	" "	Westchester	5000 00	100 00	July 27, 1889
July 27, 1886	" "	Franklin	5000 00	100 00	July 27, 1889
July 1, 1886	" "	Underwriters	5000 00	100 00	July 27, 1889
Aug. 1, 1886	" "	Washingtoa	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 1, 1889
Aug. 2, 1886	" "	Phœnix	5000 00	100 00	Aug. 2, 1889
July 28, 1886	" "	London Assurance	7000 00	140 00	July 28, 1889
Aug. 1, 1884	" "	Lancashire	10000 00	200 00	Aug. 1, 1889
July 28, 1886	West Wing "	Home (N. Y.)	10000 00	200 00	July 28, 1889
July 31, 1886	" "	Ætna	5000 00	100 00	July 31, 1889
March 5, 1886	" "	Fire Ins. Ass'n	10000 00	200 00	March 5, 1889
March 5, 1886	" "	Merchants	5000 00	100 00	March 5, 1889
July 31, 1886	" "	North America	5000 00	100 00	July 31, 1889

SCHEDULE "B."

LIST OF CASES PENDING OR DISPOSED OF IN THE SUPREME COURT.

No. 1.

Charles A. Holmes, vs. State of Nebraska.	From Johnson county. Proceeding in error to reverse judgment of forfeited recognizance. Affirmed.

No. 2.

Otto Dogge, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Lancaster county. Practicing medicine without a license. Affirmed.

No. 3.

Ex Parte A. F. Eads.	Habeas Corpus. Gage county. Defective complaint. Writ allowed.

No. 4.

Enoch Bradshaw, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Gage county. Murder in second degree. Affirmed.

No. 5.

State ex rel. Stevenson, vs. H. A. Babcock, auditor.	Mandamus to compel auditor to draw a warrant for representatives for $5 per day. Writ denied.

No. 6.

Isaac Whitman, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Saunders county. Shooting with intent to kill. Affirmed.

No. 7.

George Smith, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Cass county. Larceny. Reversed.

No. 8.

Urich Lord, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Brown county. Adultery. Reversed.

No. 9.

State ex rel. Charles E. Bessey, vs. H. A. Babcock, auditor.	Mandamus to compel auditor to draw warrant on the University fund without an appropriation. Writ denied.

No. 10.

State ex rel. Milton McKurond, vs. Joseph Scott, commissioner.	Mandamus to compel commissioner of public lands and buildings to accept a bid for a lease of school lands. Writ denied.

No. 11.

Quin Bohanan, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Otoe county. Murder in second degree. Affirmed and writ of error allowed from supreme court of the United States. Now pending.

No. 12.

Joseph Christman, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Gage county. Bribing a witness. Affirmed.

No. 13.

Frank Jones, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Cuming county. Shooting with intent to kill. Reversed.

No. 14.

State ex rel. D. M. Wrant, vs. H. A. Babcock, auditor.	From Franklin county. To compel auditor to register county bonds. Writ denied.

No. 15.

John McLain, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Otoe county. Grand larceny. Affirmed.

No. 16.

State ex rel. Robert Graham, vs. H. A. Babcock, auditor.	Mandamus to compel auditor to issue a warrant for commission for collecting moneys due the state without an appropriation. Writ denied.

No. 17.

State ex rel. Wm. Leese, Atttorney General. vs. Farmer's and Merchant's Mutual Ben. Ass'n.	Lancaster county. Quo warranto *ouster*.

No. 18.

Henry Parrish, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Johnson county. Rehearing of same case now reported in 14 Neb., page 60. Reversed.

No. 19.

Henry Seling et al. vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Adams county. House breaking. Affirmed.

No. 20.

James Mills, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Douglas county. Criminal libel. Reversed.

No. 21.

State ex rel. Anthony Reed, vs. Joseph Scott, commissioner.	From Lancaster county. To compel commissioner to execute a lease on school land. Writ denied.

No. 22.

State ex rel. Wm. Leese, Attorney General. vs. Douglas county.	Mandamus to compel county commissioners to levy a tax to pay for keeping insane patients. Writ denied.

No. 23.

James E. Boyd, vs. The State of Nebrrska.	From Douglas county. Contempt for violating an injunction. Reversed.

No. 24.

J. H. McMurtry, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Lancaster county. Action to recover claim due the state. Reversed.

No. 25.

State ex rel. City of Linoln, vs. H. A. Babcock, auditor.	From Lancaster county. Mandamus to compel auditor to register city re-funding bonds.

No. 26.

State ex rel. City of Lincoln, vs. H. A. Babcock, auditor.	From Lancaster county. Mandamus to compel auditor to register $50,000 internal improvement bonds. Writ denied.

No. 27.

Ex parte John P. Maule.	From Fillmore county. Habeas corpus. Defective mittimus. Writ denied.

No. 28.

Peter Mathews, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Lancaster county. Rape. Reversed.

No. 29.

Charles E. Bowman, vs. The State of Nebraska.	Red Willow county. Practicing confidence game. Reversed.

No. 30.

State ex rel. Attorney General, vs. L. C. Burr.	Lancaster county. Proceedings in disbarment. Defendant disbarred.

No. 31.

Thomas Ballard, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Douglas county. Murder in the first degree. Reversed.

No 32.

Enoch Bradshaw, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Gage county. Murder second degree. On motion for a new trial. Affirmed.

No. 33.

Frank Stevens, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Cass county. Robbery. Reversed.

No. 34.

William H. Reid, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Gage county. Re-taxation of costs. Affirmed.

No. 35.

Fletcher M. Krum, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Stanton county. Assault with intent to commit rape. Reversed.

No. 36.

William H. Dickinson, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Saunders county. Forfeited recognizance. Reversed.

No. 37.

James Casey, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Gage county. Stabbing with intent to wound. Reversed.

No. 38.

Myrtle Stewart, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Lancaster county. Keeping house of ill-fame. Reversed.

No. 39.

Anna Tripp, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Lancaster county. Keeping house of ill-fame. Reversed.

No. 40.

Emil Pepperkorn, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Washington county. Rape. Affirmed.

No. 41.

William B. Thorne, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Adams county. Embezzlement. Now pending.

No. 42.

John Fagan vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Saline county. Rape. Under advisement.

No. 43.

Frank Heldt, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Colfax county. Placing obstructions on R. R. track. Reversal.

No. 44.

Christian G. Herold, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Lancaster county. Fraudulent transfer of personal property. Under advisement.

No. 45.

Jackson Marion, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Gage county. Murder in first degree. Affirmed.

No. 46.

George E. Parks, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Dodge county. Subornation of perjury. Under advisement.

No. 47.

Thomas Smith, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Douglas county. Uttering forged draft. Affirmed.

No. 48.

John Yoeman, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Hamilton county. Incest. Under advisement.

No. 49.

Stephen Long, vs. The State of Nebraska.	From Custer county. Manslaughter. Now pending.

No. 50.

State *ex rel.* Wm. Leese, Attorney General, vs. Farmers Mutual Live Stock Association.	Quo warranto. Pending.

No. 51.

State ex rel. Wm. Leese, Attorney General, vs. G. W. Wilkinson.	Dakota county. Mandamus to compel treasurer to pay interest on bonds due the State. Under advisement.

No. 52.

State ex rel. Wm. Leese, Attorney General. vs. Alonzo Perkins.	Washington county. Mandamus to compel County Judge to fix amount of appeal bond. Pending.

No. 53.

State ex. rel. Dawson County, vs. H. A. Babcock, Auditor.	Dawson county. Mandamus to compel Auditor to register refunding bonds. Pending.

No. 54.

State ex rel. City of York, vs. H. A. Babcock, Auditor.	York county. Mandamus to compel Auditor to register city water bonds. Under advisement.

No. 55.

Maria Brown, vs. The State of Nebraska.	Buffalo county. Manslaughter. Proceeding in error dismissed on State's motion.

No. 56.

Abram C. Wright, vs. The State of Nebraska.	Gosper county. Burglary. Pending.

No. 57.

Virgin Allyn, vs. The State of Nebraska.	Custer county. Nuisance. Now pending.

No. 58.

State ex rel. Abby Gardiner, vs. H. A. Babcock, Auditor, E. P. Roggen, Secretary of State.	Butler county. Mandamus to compel Auditor to register a bond issued to L. & N. W. R. R. Co. Pending.

CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mathias Simmerman, vs. The State of Nebraska.	Murder in the first degree. Dismissed on motion. Judgment of State court in full force. Prisoner escaped.
Quin Bohanan, vs. The State of Nebraska.	Murder in first degree. Motion to dismiss overruled, and case is now pending in court.

CASES PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The State of Nebraska, vs. J. M. Young et al.	Now pending.
Joseph J. Rennie, vs. James W. Dawes and State Officers.	To cancel lease and issue lease to relator. Now pending.

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